

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIV. No. 4557.

號九月二年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

日八初月正年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jury, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—SWANSON, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$500,000 Dollars.

### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—H. HOPKINS, Esq. Deputy Chairman.—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. E. R. BELLING, Esq. A. MOIVER, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq. Hon. W. KNEWICK, Esq.

### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

### MANAGER.

Shanghai, E. WEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

#### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

## Entertainment.

## THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

PRIVATE AMATEUR THEATRICALS, IN AID OF THE

## CITY HALL.

MONDAY,

February 11th,

will be repeated by special request the

Comedy of

"STILL WATERS RUN DEEP."

Tickets may be had from any of the

Committees, at Two Dollars each.

No Tickets will be sold at the Doors.

Committee:—Commander Sir WILLIAM

WILKIN, Bart., R.N.; Captain MOORE

LAKE, 25th Regt.; JOHN M. FORBES, Jr.,

Esq.; ARTHUR COXON, Esq.; CHAS. C.

COHEN, Esq.

Hongkong, February 6, 1878. fe12

## Auctions:

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.

have received instructions to sell

by Public Auction,

On a Date hereafter to be named,

The British Bark

"ALPHINGTON"

of 828 Tons Register, or of about 8,000

piculs Carrying Capacity, with all her

TACKLE, APPAREL and INVENTORY.

The Vessel was Built under Lloyd's

special survey at Berwick-on-Tweed in

1858, Classed 12 years A. 1. at Lloyd's

and continued in 1868 A. 1. for 8 years.

She was Remotaled over Felt in Lon-

don in July, 1877.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase

money to be paid on fall of the hammer,

the remainder upon Transfer being

effected. The Vessel is at Purchaser's

risk immediately after fall of hammer.

Hongkong, January 23, 1877.

## For Sale.

## LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. HAVE FOR SALE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN COOKING & PARLOUR STOVES.

TENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

Superior California LAMBSWOOL

BLANKETS.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES, from 400 lb.

to 2,500 lb.

BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CAR-

PETS, various patterns.

VELVET and TAPESTRY SOFA

CARPETS and RUGS.

DOOR MATS.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE

CASES.

Gun-WADS, PERCUSSION CAPS.

STATIONERY, of every description.

BOOKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS.

SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

French APPLES, and LEMONS.

SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

MACREL, TONGUES & SOUNDS.

Family PIG PORK, and Prime Mess

BEEF, in Kegs 25 lb. each.

CAVIARE, SARDELLES, and Spiced

ANCHOVIES.

Prime American BACON, and HAMS.

Cuttings JAMS and JELLIES Assorted.

GRAHAM FLOUR, CORN MEAL,

RYE MEAL, &c., &c.

Unroasted CORNED BEEF, and

BEEF TONGUES.

PICKLED SALMON, in Quantities to

suit Purchasers.

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S

STORES, of every kind; Fresh Supplies

received by every Steamer.

CLARET in Cask, (BANDOL), Superior

Quality.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S PORTER, in Hogs-

heads and Kilderkins.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by E. & J.

BURKE, in Pints and Quarts.

BASS PALE ALE, Bottled by CAMERON

and SAUNDERS, in Pints and Quarts.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, January 31, 1878.

## COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM

COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to

BATTLES & Co.

Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Or-

inary Yearly MEETING of the

SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION

will be held at the City Hall, Hong-

kong, on THURSDAY, the Fourteenth

day of February next, at Three o'clock

p.m., for the purpose of receiving the

Report of the Court of Directors, together

with a Statement of Accounts to 31st

December, 1877.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 31, 1878. fe14

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the

REGISTERS of SHARES of the

CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the

Fourth to the Fourteenth February next,

(both days inclusive), during which period

no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 31, 1878. fe14

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 3% or

\$2.25 per SHARE, declared at the

Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Share-

holders held This Day, will be Payable at

the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor-

poration on and after MONDAY, the 25th

Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at

the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

F. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 25, 1878.

A CARD.

DR. W. C. EASTLACK, Dentist,

No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, daily from

10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Hongkong, February 6, 1878. me5

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to say that he has

RETURNED, and is now ready to

receive Patients.

Hongkong, November 23, 1877.

## Intimations.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
NEWS AGENTS.  
AUCTIONEERS.

Agents for

THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS.  
THE OVERLAND MAIL.  
THE HOME NEWS.

General Commission Agents.

Commissions and Orders from the Coast  
and Out-ports attended to with care  
and promptness.

Hongkong, February 9, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY MEETING

of SHAREHOLDERS in the above

Company will be held at the Company's Office,

30, Queen's Road, Victoria, at Half-past

2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the

15th February next, for the purpose of

receiving a Statement of Accounts and the

Report of the Directors for the year ending

31st December, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th

February, both days inclusive.

By Order,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878. fe15

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ninth Ordinary Annual MEETING

of SHAREHOLDERS in the above

Company will be held at the Office of the

Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on MON-

DAY, the 18th February next, at Three

o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a State-

ment of Accounts for the Year 1877, the

Report of the General Managers, and to

elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers,

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE Co.,

LIMITED.

Hongkong, January 26, 1878. fe18

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 4th to the

18th February next, both days in-

cluded.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers,

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE Co.,

LIMITED.

Hongkong, January 26, 1878. fe18

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of

SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the

Office of the Company, Club Chambers,

on MONDAY, the 18th February, 1878,

at 2 p.m., (instead of as previously ad-

vertised), for the purpose of receiving the

Report of the Directors, together with a

Statement of Accounts to 31st December,

1877; and for the election of Directors and

Auditors.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th

Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, February 1, 1878. fe17

NOTICE.

IF the Small Cutter "SEM," left in

charge of the Steward of the VICTORIA

RECREATION CLUB in April or May, 1874,

is not taken away by the Owner in one

week from this date, it will be sold to

defray expenses, &c.

Hongkong, February 8, 1878. fe15

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,

COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand for Sale every

description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. ARTHUR has been appointed Manager,

and all Orders addressed to him at 57,

Praya, or to Mr. F. J. JACK, at 30, Hing

Lung Street, will receive immediate atten-

tion.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. me19

## Intimations.

## Intimations.



## Mails.



**STEAM FOR**  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean  
Ports, Southampton,  
and London,  
Also,  
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and  
Australia.

**THE PANINIAN AND ORIENTAL STEAM**  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
**MONGOLIA**, Captain CONNOR, will leave  
this on THURSDAY, the 14th February,  
at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London, will  
be conveyed via Bombay without transship-  
ment, arriving one week later than by the  
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be  
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**A. LIND, Superintendent.**  
Hongkong, February 4, 1878. fcl4

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

**THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA**  
**OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH**  
**AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.**

**THE U. S. Mail Steamer ALASKA**  
will be despatched for San Francisco,  
via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 18th  
Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and  
Freight, for Japan, the United States, and  
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.  
**REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER**  
**CENT** on regular rates is granted to  
**OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,**  
**AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND**  
**CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISS-**  
**ION.**

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m., of 17th Instant. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 2, Praya Central.

**RUSSELL & Co., Agents.**  
Hongkong, February 8, 1878. fcl8

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES—  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

**STEAM FOR**  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;  
Also,  
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND  
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st February,  
1878, at Noon, the Company's  
S. S. **YANGTSE**, Commandant RABATZ,  
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPOILS,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Spoils will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.  
Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Spoils and Parcels until 3 p.m.  
on the 20th February, 1878. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.  
**H. DU POUEY, Agent.**  
Hongkong, February 9, 1878. fcl21

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

**TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND**  
**PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED**  
**STATES AND EUROPE,**  
**IN CONNECTION WITH THE**  
**CENTRAL**  
**AND**  
**UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING**  
**RAILROAD COMPANIES**  
**AND**  
**ATLANTIC STEAMERS.**

**THE S. S. "BELLO"** will be de-  
spatched for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on or about FRIDAY, the 1st March,  
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for  
Japan, the United States and Europe.  
Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 28th Instant. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-  
SAGE TICKETS.  
For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 27, Queen's Road Central.

**G. B. EMORY, Agent.**  
Hongkong, February 1, 1878. fcl21

## Notices to Consignees.

## FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

**THE S. S. Caldera** having arrived from  
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo  
are informed that their Goods are being  
landed at their risk into the Godowns of  
the Undersigned, whence and/or from the  
Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded to  
Shanghai and Japan, unless notice be given  
by Noon To-day.

Goods remaining undelivered after the  
11th Instant will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Hongkong, February 4, 1878. fcl1

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

**THE S. S. Arratoon** having arrived  
from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills  
of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-  
signature, and to take immediate delivery  
of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at  
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk  
and expense.

**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,**  
**Agents.**  
Hongkong, February 4, 1878. fcl1

## NOTICE.

**CONSIGNERS** of Cargo per Ship *Titan*,  
from NAGASAKI, are hereby re-  
quested to take immediate delivery of their  
Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Vessel  
will be landed and stored at Consignees'  
risk and expense.

**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
**Agents.**  
Hongkong, February 7, 1878. fcl4

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**AMERICAN SHIP COMET, FROM**  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo by the above-  
named Vessel are requested to send in  
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned  
for countersignature, and to take immediate  
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the  
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-  
signees' risk and expense.

**VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**  
Hongkong, February 8, 1878. fcl5

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## S. S. A P A.

## NOTICE.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo per S. S.  
*Euphrate*, from London, in connection  
with the above Steamer, are hereby in-  
formed that their Goods are being landed  
and stored at their risk at the Company's  
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained  
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,  
unless intimation is received from the Con-  
signees, before To-morrow, the 7th Instant,  
at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wed-  
nesday, the 13th Instant, at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
**H. DU POUEY,**  
**Agent.**  
Hongkong, February 6, 1878. fcl3

## INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

**AGENCIES** at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Said and Penang.  
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

**NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.**  
**JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,**  
**Secretary.**  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

## (FIRE AND LIFE.)

**CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.**

**THE Undersigned** are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Coals in Matched, on Goods on board  
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-  
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
**ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,**  
**Agents Hongkong & Canton.**  
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

**THE Undersigned** are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

**NORTON & Co.,**  
**Agents.**  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSO-  
CIATION.

**CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up—** £125,000  
**PERMANENT RESERVE—** £230,000  
**SPECIAL RESERVE FUND—** £75,000  
**Total Capital and accumula-**  
**tions this date—** £425,000

**Directors:**  
**F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.**  
**M. W. BOYD, Esq. | O. KREBS, Esq.**  
**M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUGAR, Esq.**

**Secretaries:**  
**Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.**  
**London Bankers:**  
**Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.**

**Agencies in:**  
**HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and**  
**the Principal Ports in the East.**

**POLICIES** granted on Marine Risks to  
all parts of the World, at current  
rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS  
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be  
annually distributed among all Contribu-  
tors of Business in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
**Agents.**  
Hongkong, October 1, 1877. ocl

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

**POLICIES** granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premium contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

**OLYMPANT & Co.,**  
**General Agents.**  
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE Undersigned, Agents for the above**  
**Company, are prepared to grant In-**  
**surances at current rates.**

**MELOHERS & Co.,**  
**Agents, Royal Insurance Company.**  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

**Incorporated by Royal Charter and**  
**Special Acts of Parliament.**

**ESTABLISHED 1803.**  
**CAPITAL £2,000,000.**

**THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong**  
**for the above Company, are prepared**  
**to grant Policies against FIRE, to the**  
**extent of £10,000 on any Building, on**  
**Merchandise in the same, at the**  
**usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20**  
**per cent.**

**GILMAN & Co.,**  
**Agents.**  
Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

**CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.**

**Directors.**  
**KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.**  
**PANG YIM, Merchant.**  
**HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.**  
**LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.**  
**LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.**  
**CHENG SING YONG, Merchant.**  
**CHOT CHAN, Merchant.**

**Manager—HO AMEL.**

**POLICIES** against FIRE granted for  
Buildings and on Goods stored  
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

**OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.**  
Hongkong, August 23, 1877. au23

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

**INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER**  
**of**  
**His Majesty King George The First,**  
**A. D. 1720.**

**THE Undersigned** having been appointed  
**Agents for the above Corporation are**  
**prepared to grant Insurances as follows:**

**Marine Department.**  
Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

**Fire Department.**  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

**Life Department.**  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,**  
Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

**THE Undersigned** having been appointed  
**Agents for the above Company at**  
**Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai**  
**and Hankow, are prepared to grant**  
**Insurances at current rates.**

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,**  
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

## Intimations.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

**REGISTERED UNDER THE COM-**  
**PANIES ORDINANCE 1865.**

**CAPITAL \$800,000, in 8,000 SHARES OF**  
**\$100 EACH (FULLY PAID UP).**

**Consulting Committee.**  
**W. H. FORBES, Esq., W. REYNOLDS, Esq.,**  
**F. D. SASSOON, Esq., LAI YUK SUN (of the**  
**E. R. BELLIOS, Esq., YOW-LOONG HONG).**

**Manager.**  
**H. DICKIE, Esq.**

**General Agents.**  
**Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**Bankers.**  
**THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING**  
**CORPORATION.**

**Solicitor.**  
**WM. H. BRERETON, Esq.**

**THIS Company** has been formed for the  
purpose of acquiring from the present  
Proprietors the PROPERTY, INTEREST,  
and GOODWILL of the CHINA SUGAR  
REFINERY at East Point, which for  
the past five years has been managed  
under the direction of Messrs JARDINE,  
MATHESON and COMPANY, comprising the  
LAND and BUILDINGS occupied by the Re-  
finery, and the PLANT, MACHINERY, and  
STOCK-IN-TRADE therein, and of carrying  
on the Business of a Sugar Refinery in all  
its branches, for which complete facilities  
are now afforded not only in the Ground  
and Premises, Plant and Machinery referred  
to, but in the valuable Business and Con-  
nection possessed by the present Owners.

The above-mentioned Premises comprise,  
firstly, that Piece or Pieces of Ground,  
as a Marine Lot No. 231, with the Mes-  
sages and BUILDINGS thereon, known as  
the Mint Premises; and those adjoining  
PIECES of Ground, registered in the Land  
Office as Inland Lots Nos. 470, 471, 515,  
524, 568, and 748, with the MESSAGES and  
BUILDINGS thereon, adjoining the said  
Marine Lot, portions of the premises oc-  
cupied by the China Sugar Refinery, or  
belonging thereto, and the PLANT, Ma-  
CHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, VACUUM  
PANS, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, and APPU-  
RANCES therein, now used by the China  
Sugar Refinery; secondly, that Piece or  
PARCELS of Ground in Hongkong aforesaid,  
with the MESSAGES and BUILDINGS  
thereon, registered in the Land Office as  
Section A of Marine Lot No. 62, with the  
MESSAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, being  
the remainder of the Premises comprising  
the said Refinery; and, thirdly, the  
STOCK-IN-TRADE, EXTRA PLANT, Ma-  
CHINERY, GOODS, and CHARTERS, which are  
or will be in and about the said Premises  
and belonging to the Owners on the 28th  
day of February next. All the described  
Premises have been agreed to be sold to  
the Company by contract in writing dated  
the 22nd day of January, 1878, made be-  
tween the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION of the first part,  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., of the  
second part, and the above-named COM-  
MITTEE for and on behalf of the Company  
of the third part; whereby it was agreed  
that without any further sanction or con-  
firmation of or by the Company or the  
Shareholders, the Premises firstly and  
secondly mentioned should be absolutely  
made over to the Company for the aggre-  
gate sum of \$425,000, made up as follows:

—For the Premises, firstly mentioned, the  
sum of \$300,000 to be paid to the first-  
mentioned party for the Premises second-  
ly mentioned, the sum of \$125,000 to be  
paid to the second-mentioned party. And  
as to the thirdly named Premises, the price  
payable for the same to the first-named  
party, to be ascertained by a valuation to  
be made on the 28th day of February inst.,  
the value thereof being now roughly es-  
timated at \$100,000.

Mr. DICKIE, under whose able manage-  
ment the Works have been placed in their  
present efficient state, has offered his ser-  
vices to the Company as Manager, which  
have been accepted. Although it has been  
in contemplation for some years past to  
transfer the Property and Business of the  
present Proprietors to a Public Company,  
it was not thought prudent to do so until  
by such an experience of the working of  
the Concern, as has been gained during  
the last three years, its future success  
should be assured.

The present Proprietors are prepared to  
hand over the Property and Business to the  
Company in a state of complete efficiency  
on the 1st of March next, and arrange-  
ments are being made to commence full  
work on that date.

The Business of the Company will be  
conducted by Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON  
& Co., as General Agents, assisted by a  
Consulting Committee.

It is intended that the whole of the  
Capital shall be called up as follows:—  
—\$25 per Share on allotment, or within  
10 days thereafter.  
—\$75 per Share on 1st day of March,  
1878, or within 10 days thereafter.

All Calls unpaid after these dates shall  
bear interest at 12 per cent. per annum.  
The surplus Capital after payment of the  
Purchase Money of the Property as above-  
mentioned, estimated at about \$75,000, will  
be available for working the Business of  
the Company.

One half of the Shares have already been  
subscribed; the remainder are offered to  
the public. Applications for Shares, which  
should be in the annexed Form, will be  
received by the General Agents, up to the  
20th day of February, 1878.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1878

**FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES ABOVE**  
**REFERRED TO.**

Hongkong, day of 1878.

**CHINA SUGAR REFINING COM-**  
**PANY, LIMITED.**

To Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
GENTLEMEN, I hereby request  
that you will allot to Shares in  
the above Company; and agree to  
accept such Shares or any less number you  
may allot to and agree to pay the first  
Call of Dollars Twenty-five per Share,  
within ten days after allotment; and also  
to subscribe the Articles of Association  
whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

Blank Forms of Application for Shares  
may be had at the Office of the General  
Agents.

## Intimations.

W. BALL,  
CHINA DISPENSARY.

**IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,**  
**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET**  
**REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-**  
**CINES AND PERFUMES.**

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,  
and Prompt Attention.

**PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,**  
**Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf,**  
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

## AFONG,

**PHOTOGRAPHER,**  
by appointment, to  
**H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,**  
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;  
and to  
**H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS**  
**OF RUSSIA.**

**Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.**

**HAS** on hand the Largest and Best  
collection of Views of China, Pho-  
tographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of  
assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. *Tigre*, Revolving  
Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms,  
and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather,  
Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and  
Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits  
only, Portraits of the Generals of the pre-  
sent Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British  
Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors,  
in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes.  
Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

**Volume Sixth of the**  
**"CHINA REVIEW."**

## Now Ready.

**No. III.—Vol. VI.**  
**—OF THE—**  
**"CHINA REVIEW"**

**CONTAINS—**

Imperial Confucianism.  
A Visit to the Country of Gentlemen.  
The Rhymes of the Shi-king.  
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.  
The Tang Kon Chai.  
Geographical Notes on the Province of  
Kiangsi.

Translations of Chinese School-books.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary  
Intelligence.  
Notes and Queries:—  
On Silk-worm Oaks.  
Native Literature on Chinese Porcelain.  
A Chinese Advertisement.  
Studies of Words.  
Distillation in China.  
A Chinese Coin.  
The Desert of Gobi.  
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

**China Mail Office,**  
Hongkong, January 14, 1878.

**OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM**  
**NAVIGATION COMPANY,**  
**IN LIQUIDATION.**

**A SECOND RETURN** of CAPITAL at  
the Rate of FIVE TAIKAS per  
SHARE will be made to Shareholders  
of record on the 1st October, Payable at the  
Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th Inst.  
Warrants will be delivered by the Under-  
signed to Shareholders or their lawful  
representatives on presentation of Share  
Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th  
Instant, inclusive.

By Order,  
**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
Liquidators,  
Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

## NOTICE.

**THE CHINESE MAIL.**

**FROM** and after the Chinese New Year's  
day (February 17, 187



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 16 cents per oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redistorted correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

Letters, 12 cents per oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books & Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

Aspinwall, Panama:—  
Letters, 18 cents per oz.  
Registration, None.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books & Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—  
Letters, 12 cents per oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books & Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

Bahamas, Hayti:—  
Letters, 14 cents per oz.  
Registration, None.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books & Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—  
Letters, 30 cents per oz.  
Registration, 6 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books & Patterns, 10 cents per 2 oz.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—  
Letters, 16 cents per oz.  
Registration, None.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books & Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, New Granada, and Venezuela:—  
Letters, 26 cents per oz.  
Registration, 4 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books & Patterns, 10 cents per 2 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.  
† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2.  
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 6 2 2.  
Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—  
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political, or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and the regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indexes.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted unpaid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be done or done by the sender, or by any other person.

As also rollers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by any private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so

as to enable the Office of the Post Office to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the number of the sender, a trade mark or address, and the price of the articles.

Articles of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goat's hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or fainglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—  
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Communication with Batavia.  
The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and return fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—  
In the S.V. Monsoon.  
The English Mail.  
The French Mail.  
In the N.E. Monsoon.  
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.  
The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wax or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union, or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—  
1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.  
Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

5. The Public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts

to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curious Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

6. Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

Money Order Regulations.  
1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.  
2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.  
3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with cheque, postage (including commission) or the full amount in stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.  
4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.  
The commissions are as follows:—  
Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £25.....18 cents.  
" £25.....36 "

" £50.....54 "

" £100.....72 "

Local Money Orders.  
Up to \$25.....15 cents.  
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except where there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have elapsed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curious Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

6. Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

Money Order Regulations.  
1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.  
2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.  
3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with cheque, postage (including commission) or the full amount in stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.  
4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.  
The commissions are as follows:—  
Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £25.....18 cents.  
" £25.....36 "

" £50.....54 "

" £100.....72 "

Local Money Orders.  
Up to \$25.....15 cents.  
" 50.....30 "

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7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have elapsed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

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9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.  
Unclaimed Correspondence.  
Feb. 8, 1878.

Advances Coran & Co. 4  
Armit, G. 1  
Aspland, Edwin 1  
Aynde 1  
Barby, Alfred 1  
Barnes & Co. 1  
Barnes, J. 1  
Blight, John J. 2  
Buchanan, G. 1  
Bun Hong Hui 1  
Burrell, R. A. 1  
Campbell, W. J. 2  
Caven, George 1  
Chesterman, Mr. 1  
Crawford, Philip 1  
Dawson, R. 1  
Davis, Quintin 1  
De Sousa & Co. 1  
Higgs 1

McEnery, J. 1  
Merrill, Albert 1  
Mills, Charles F. 2  
Mirza, Ajam, 1 regd.  
Mirza Saidar 1  
Moore, Miss 1  
Morsland, L. 1  
Murray, W. M. 1  
Nicholls, J. 1  
Poulson, E. 1  
Raymond, E. W. 1  
Robertson, 1  
Robinson, 1  
Ross, J. E. 1  
Ross, J. E. 1  
Rutgers, H. 1  
Loft, P. A. 1  
Ryan, Capt. John 1

Adams 1  
Adams 1  
Alexander 1  
Newton 1  
Anazi 1  
Batavia 1  
Beulah 1  
Benary, s.s. 1  
Bendafat 1  
Black Adair 1  
Calabar, s.s. 2  
Carnatic 1  
Carriall 1  
Cashmore 1  
Chandos 1  
Charlton, s.s. 1  
Chil 1  
Chilam 1  
City of Aberdeen 1  
Commissary 4  
Corona 1  
Crawell 1  
C. W. Cochran 1  
Daphne 1  
Eastern Isles, s.s. 1  
Edward Althorpe 1  
Elgin, s.s. 1  
Elizabeth Dougall 1  
Elizabeth Odel 1  
E. M. Young 1  
Emily Chaplin 1  
Emma Florence 1  
Empress 1  
Explorator 1  
F. A. Drows 1  
Firth of Tay 1  
General 1  
General Canfield 2  
Genevieve 1  
George Crowshaw 4  
Globe 1  
Golden Russell 1  
Gunga, s.s. 1  
G. F. Muntz 1  
Habinger 1  
Harkaway 1  
Havert Ambargo 1  
Hawkinsbury 1  
Hosen, s.s. 1  
Humboldt 1  
Imbros, s.s. 2  
India 1  
James Shephard 2  
Julius 2  
Kaisow 3  
Keston 10  
Ladron 2  
Lars 1  
Lass of Gwiler 1  
Leon Crespo 2

For H. M. Ships.  
Audacious 1  
Tamar 1  
Victor Emanuel 10  
Vigilant 1

Books, etc. without covers.  
Agg.  
Adrossan and Salcoats Herald.  
Art of Building.  
Asterblad.  
Balgav.  
Bremer Handelsblatt.  
Catalogue of Steam Engines.  
Court Journal.  
Dagbladet.  
Daily Recorder.  
Daily Telegraph.  
Der Landbote.  
Der Wainland.  
Die Gartenlaube.  
Die Modenwelt.  
Dumfries Saturday Press.  
El Imparcial.  
Fandula.  
Fuchs and Kunad, p.c.  
Gazette de Venezia.  
Genesische Courant.  
Geo. Culling, p.c.  
Germanische Nachrichten.  
Gesellschaft.  
Glasgow Weekly Herald.  
Grammatik Italien.  
Illustrirte Zeitschrift für Kinder und Volk.<



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusively of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
  2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
  5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
  6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
  7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
  8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Section.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Ajax	5	Kidd	Brit. str.	1524	Feb. 8	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	11th Inst.
Albay	5	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	366	Jan. 27	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Haiphong	K'loon Dock
Amoy	5	Drewes	Brit. str.	876	Jan. 8	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Argyll	5	Scott	Brit. str.	1271	Feb. 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	14th, 3 p.m.
Arratoon Apear	5	Macataviah	Brit. str.	1392	Feb. 8	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	14th, 3 p.m.
Bertha	5	Langley	Brit. str.	1421	Jan. 21	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	23rd Inst.
Butuan	5	Fromoya	Span. str.	838	Jan. 29	J. Y. V. Shaw	Manila	K'loon Dock
Calders	5	Williams	Brit. str.	1303	Feb. 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Camoes	2	h	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 2	K'wok Ahcheong		
Caesandra	5	Langer	Ger. str.	937	Feb. 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Charlton	3	Johnson	Brit. str.	685	Feb. 5	Wing Kee & Co.		
China	3	Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	Feb. 5	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	
Conquest	4	Hamlin	Brit. str.	317	Jan. 26	K'woong Lee Yuen	Hollow & Halphong	at daylight
Cypreus	4	Wood	Brit. str.	1286	Feb. 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Dale	4	Thomson	Brit. str.	645	Feb. 8	Yuen Fat Hong	Hollow & Halphong	
Emeralds	3	Cullen	Brit. str.	995	Jan. 17	J. Y. V. Shaw	Manila	K'loon Dock
Flintshire	4	Thomson	Brit. str.	1243	Dec. 23	H. Kier & Co.	Salgon	
Golden Horn	5	Alton	Brit. str.	1024	Jan. 25	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Holyrood	5	Peters	Brit. str.	333	Jan. 27	Stemmen & Co.	Halphong	11th Inst.
Keelchaw	2	h	Brit. str.	333	Jan. 27	K'wok Ahcheong		
Madagascar	2	Timm	Ger. str.	884	Feb. 3	Stemmen & Co.		
Marda	2	Broker	Brit. str.	1100	Feb. 7	K'woong Hing Cheong		
Minerva	5	Peacock	Brit. str.	1025	Feb. 4	Order		
Namoa	5	Punchard	Brit. str.	864	Feb. 1	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	Ab'deen Dock
Panay	5	Goynechea	Span. str.	500	Oct. 30	Remedios & Co.		Novelty W
Radnorshire	5	Thomson	Brit. str.	1201	Jan. 29	H. Kier & Co.		
Sea Gull	2	Roberts	Brit. str.	48	Sept. 19	Insurance Company		
Sin Naning	5	Drage	Brit. str.	714	Dec. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Standard	3	Lyon	Brit. str.	1074	Feb. 1	Stemmen & Co.		
Strathairly	5	Cassap	Brit. str.	1236	Feb. 8	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Sunda	5	Reeves	Brit. str.	1036	Jan. 29	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Malls
Yotung	2	Goggin	Brit. str.	289	Jan. 20	K'wok Ahcheong	Halphong	
Sailing Vessels								
Aberrys	4	Congden	Brit. bqe.	728	Jan. 16	Douglas Laprak & Co.		Co'stan Dock
Alden Bessie	4	Noyes	Amer. bqe.	842	Dec. 27	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Alex. M. Minot	4	Newton	Brit. bqe.	308	Feb. 1	Chinese	London	
Alice M. Minot	4	Whitmore	Amer. sh.	1100	Jan. 22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		For Sale
Alphington	4	Cunningham	Brit. bqe.	326	Sept. 6	Wielor & Co.		
Amie Florence	4	Johnson	Brit. bqe.	657	Dec. 8	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Angela	4	Barbeyron	Foh. bqe.	891	Nov. 14	Carlowitz & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Annie	4	Jensen	Ger. bqe.	447	Jan. 7	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		Co'stan Dock
Annie M. Small	4	Gales	Brit. bqe.	762	Jan. 8	Chinese		
Antipodes	4	Packer	Amer. sh.	1053	Dec. 4	Russell & Co.	Hamburg	
B. F. Watson	4	Wyeth	Brit. bqe.	692	Jan. 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	
Boethoven	4	Hawkins	Amer. bqe.	993	Nov. 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Bonita	4	Haje	Ger. bqe.	840	Nov. 25	Melchers & Co.		
Brisbane	4	Stehr	Ger. 3m. so.	841	Jan. 28	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		
Broomhall	4	Hudleston	Brit. bqe.	804	Dec. 17	Russell & Co.		
Carl Ritter	7	Bate	Brit. sh.	1379	Oct. 26	Meyer & Co.	London	Wanchai Pier
Caylon	4	Lauson	Ger. bqe.	598	Jan. 5	Stemmen & Co.		
Charger	4	Kelly	Amer. bqe.	681	Feb. 8	Chinese		
Charon Wattana	4	Ballet	Amer. sh.	1448	Jan. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.		P. & O. Wh
Charter Oak	3	Ulrich	Slam. sh.	666	Feb. 4	Chinese		
Christine	4	Staples	Amer. sh.	968	Oct. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu	
City of Halifax	4	Widfang	Ger. bqe.	541	Feb. 1	Chinese		
Comet	4	Evans	Brit. sh.	860	Dec. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	K'loon Dock
Cornet	3	Norris	Amer. sh.	1158	Feb. 7	K'woong-tye-cheong		
Cornet	3	Norris	Amer. sch.	1158	Sept. 26	Insurance Co.		
Duba	3	Lebonnais	Brit. bqe.	320	Jan. 31	Meyer & Co.		
Dauphin	3	Lebonnais	Foh. bg.	318	Jan. 7	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		
Edo	4	Torset	Brit. bqe.	369	Dec. 3	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Kobe	Wanchai Pier
Edward P. Bouverie	4	Evans	Brit. bqe.	941	Jan. 22	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Ab'deen Dock	
Falcon	4	Brit. bqe.	798	Dec. 25	Meyer & Co.		London	
Fanny	4	Dogomont	Foh. bqe.	313	Jan. 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Faugh-a-Balagh	4	Rute	Ger. bqe.	240	Jan. 13	Carlowitz & Co.		Co'stan Dock
Felix Mendelssohn	4	Barber	Ger. bqe.	921	Feb. 8	Melchers & Co.		
Flodden	4	Fraser	Brit. bqe.	337	Nov. 30	Wielor & Co.		
Freeman Clark	3	Dwight	Amer. sh.	1336	Jan. 19	Battles & Co.		
Friedrich	4	Hoyer	Ger. 3m. so.	295	Feb. 5	Wielor & Co.		K'loon Dock
G. H. Wuppens	4	Diedrichsen	Ger. sh.	538	Jan. 16	Carlowitz & Co.		
Gatherer	4	Thomson	Amer. sh.	1505	Jan. 23	P. & O. S. N. Co.		F. & O. Wh
Georgina	4	Romey	Brit. bqe.	315	Jan. 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Glamorganshire	4	McEachern	Brit. bqe.	466	Dec. 2	H. Kier & Co.	Chefoo	
Glennfrin	3	Lang	Brit. bqe.	472	Dec. 22	Chinese		
Golden Spur	4	Farrell	Brit. sh.	666	Dec. 22	Meyer & Co.	Touron	
Great Admiral	4	Thompson	Amer. sh.	1576	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.		
Herbert Black	3	Treat	Amer. bqe.	573	Jan. 15	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Hermann	4	Pens	Ger. bqe.	463	Dec. 6	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Herrmann	4	Schmidt	Ger. bqe.	444	Feb. 4	Wielor & Co.		
Herrmann	4	Davidson	Ger. bqe.	484	Feb. 6	Captain		
Hieronimus	4	Dielsen	Brit. bg.	258	Feb. 4	Landsteln & Co.		
India	4	Cave	Ger. bqe.	1000	Jan. 22	Melchers & Co.		
Ionian	3	Moberg	Brit. bqe.	373	Nov. 24	Chinese	Singapore	
Jale	7	Ottmann	Russ. sh.	1305	Dec. 30	Landsteln & Co.		
Japan	3	West	Ger. sch.	270	Jan. 30	Stemmen & Co.		K'loon Dock
Jessie Jamieson	8	Whitmanns	Brit. bqe.	504	Dec. 31	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
John Potts	4	McPherson	Brit. bqe.	374	Jan. 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Tientsin	
Julia A. Brown	4	Nickerson	Amer. 3m. so.	542	Dec. 18	Butterfield & Swire		
Kalaja	3	Rosa	Russ. bqe.	690	Jan. 12	Order		
Kato Waters	4	Giese	Brit. bqe.	580	Dec. 3	Rozario & Co.		
Lady Evelyn	3	Fox	Brit. bqe.	892	Jan. 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Lord of the Isles	4	Watt	Brit. bqe.	317	Jan. 31	Meyer & Co.		
Maria	4	Hundewadt	Ger. bqe.	428	Jan. 28	Wielor & Co.		
May	4	Plumley	Brit. 3m. so.	237	Jan. 14	Olyphant & Co.		
May Queen	4	Prior	Brit. bqe.	472	Dec. 3	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Mignon	2	Soule	Amer. 3m. so.	484	Dec. 7	Rozario & Co.	Victoria	
Minerva	4	Eraviare	Span. bqe.	273	Jan. 30	Order		
Morning Star	2	Michaelsen	Slam. bqe.	570	Jan. 5	Tack Mea		
Mosquito	3	Miles	Brit. bg.	197	Feb. 5	Gilman & Co.		
Niagara	4	Wischhuson	Ger. bqe.	920	Dec. 29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Nimrod	3	Clark	Brit. bqe.	695	Jan. 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Northern Star	4	Wortley	Brit. bqe.	327	Jan. 6	Wielor & Co.		
Pauline	4	Tyler	Brit. bqe.	473	Feb. 7	Butterfield & Swire		
Perla	4	Lithre	Ger. bg.	276	Dec. 17	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		
Quikatep	3	Barnaby	Amer. bqe.	828	Jan. 4	Captain		
Rapla	2	Runte	Slam. bqe.	429	Jan. 8	Takemes Hop-kes		
Rubicon	4	Timmeson	Brit. 3m. so.	204	Jan. 17	Meyer & Co.		
Samar	3	Miller	Amer. sh.	1056	Feb. 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Ste. Anne	3	Francis	Foh. bg.	286	Nov. 29	Carlowitz & Co.		
St. Ideno	7	Durand	Foh. bqe.	388	Jan. 4	Carlowitz & Co.		
Sully	4	Bara	Foh. bqe.	387	Jan. 4	Carlowitz & Co.		K'loon Dock
Sumatra	3	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.		
Tartar	4	Kaemena	Ger. bg.	256	Jan. 11	Melchers & Co.		Ab'deen Dock
Tatton	4	Armstrong	Brit. sh.	687	Jan. 24	Captain		
Thorild	4	Reade	Ger. bg.	155	Jan. 29	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Titan	4	Berry	Amer. sh.	1270	Feb. 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Uzlab	4	Harnden	Brit. 3m. so.	219	Jan. 26	Wielor & Co.		
Vega	4	Nordvedt	Norw. bqe.	595	Jan. 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Manila	Co'stan Dock
Velocity	4	Martin	Brit. bqe.	500	Jan. 12	Wm. Pustau & Co.		Sands' Ship
Warrior	3	Baumaun	Brit. bqe.	919	Jan. 28	Wielor & Co.		
Wildwood	7	Herriman	Amer. sh.	1099	Jan. 28	Rozario & Co.		
Young Sham	2	Benedictson	Slam. sh.	701	Feb. 7	Kin-tye-long		
WHAMPOA								
Hans	4	Moult	Ger. bqe.	818	Feb. 8	Wielor & Co.		
Papa	4	Blaje	Ger. bqe.	882	Feb. 9	Stemmen & Co.		
CANTON								
Lee Yuen	4	Tisdale	Chi. str.	734	Jan. 30	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Swatow	4	Hutchinson	Brit. str.	530	Feb. 4	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	
Yangtze	4	Schmitze	Brit. str.	732	Feb. 5	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Audacious	6	British	Iron-clad (flag-ship)	6034	14	800	Dec. 10	F. Distant
Cutler	6	British	gun vessel	774	8	180	Dec. 11	E. J. Church
Growler	6	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 8	C. E. D. Wilcox
Albatross	6	British	military hospital	2851	...	...	Feb. 8	Yamamoto
Swatow	6	Japanese	gunboat	403	8	60	Feb. 8	O. F. Fodor
Swatow	6	British	gun vessel	2037	...	...	Jan. 25	C. J. Brownrigg
Tanaka	6	British	flag-ship	2840	...	...	Jan. 25	J. Young
Tanaka	6	American	flag-ship	3087	...	...	Jan. 25	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	6	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	...	...	Jan. 25	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	6	British	despatch vessel	358	...	...	Jan. 25	Mr. G. M. Murray

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, February 9, 1878.

At 1000 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . lb.	500	—	來路烟猪肉
" Am. Sugar cured, . . "	360	250	花旗烟猪肉
" Fenchow, new, . . "	200	180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	150	140	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . catty	130	120	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . "	140	130	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . . "	90	80	湯牛肉
" Steak, . . . "	140	130	牛肉把
Bullocks' Brains, . . per set	60	50	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250	牛脚
" " corned, . . "	320	300	鹹牛脚
" Head, . . . "	500	400	牛頭
" Heart, . . . "	140	120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, catty	180	120	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	40	30	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . . "	60	50	牛腰
" Tail, . . . "	100	90	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	80	60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50	40	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500	400	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . lb.	300	280	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . . "	200	180	金華火腿
" English, . . . "	350	320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180	160	羊腩
" Leg, . . . . "	180	160	羊手
" Shoulder, . . . "	140	180	羊肝
" Liver, . . . . "	180	120	羊肝
Pigs' Chittlings, . . catty	60	50	豬臟
" Feet, . . . . "	100	90	豬脚
" Fry, . . . . "	110	100	豬雜
" Head, . . . . "	80	70	豬頭
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	豬心
" Kidneys, . . . "	70	60	豬腰
" Liver, . . . . lb.	110	100	豬肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	150	140	豬腩
" Corned, . . . . "	150	140	鹹豬肉
" Leg, . . . . "	180	140	豬脚
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	120	110	豬油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	350	320	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . . "	60	50	羊腰
Sucking Pigs, . . . "	1600	1000	猪仔
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	180	120	猪核
Veal, . . . . catty	140	130	牛仔肉
Poultry.			生口
Capon, . . . . catty	200	180	雞
Ducks, . . . . catty	120	110	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	—	雞蛋
Fowls, . . . . catty	170	160	雞
Geese, . . . . "	180	120	鵝
Partridges, . . each	300	250	鷄
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair	\$1.50	1.25	省城山雞
Pigeons, . . . each	160	140	白鴿
Quail, . . . . "	80	70	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, . . "	600	500	省城家兔
Snipes, . . . . each	120	110	沙追
Teal, . . . . "	20	180	水鴨
Turkeys, Cock, . catty	500	400	火雞
" Hen, . . . . "	350	320	火雞
Wild Duck, . . . each	350	300	大水鴨
Fish.			海鮮
Bombay Ducks, new, per hundred	400	300	肚魚乾
Bream, . . . . catty	90	80	鯽魚
Catfish, . . . . "	110	100	鰱魚
Codfish, Salt, . . . "	200	180	鹹魚
Crabs, . . . . "	200	100	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . . "	120	110	墨魚
Dace, . . . . "	100	90	土鯪魚
Dog Fish, . . . . "	80	70	跌巴
Dory, . . . . "	140	130	魚
Eels, Congor . . . . "	50	40	海鰻
" Yellow . . . . "	200	180	黃鰻
File Fish, . . . . "	90	80	刺皮
Fresh Fish, Large . . . "	160	140	大鮮魚
" Small . . . . "	80	70	小鮮魚
Frogs, . . . . "	250	200	田雞
Garoupa, . . . . "	150	140	石斑
Gudgeon, . . . . "	100	90	白魴
Gurnard, . . . . "	180	120	紅魴
Haddock, . . . . "	110	100	黃魴
Herrings, fresh . . . "	90	80	黃澤
" smoked . . . box	\$1.00	—	烟黃
King Crab, . . . catty	800	250	蟹
Live Fish, . . . . "	140	130	魚
Lobsters, . . . . "	100	90	龍蝦
Mackerel, . . . . "	80	70	魚
Mullet, . . . . "	90	80	魚
Oysters, . . . . "	110	100	生蠔
Parrot Fish, . . . . "	180	140	公魚
Perch, . . . . "	70	60	頭鱖
Pike, . . . . "	130	120	魚
Plaice, . . . . "	100	90	魚
Pomfret, White . . . . "	140	130	花白
Pomfret, Black . . . . "	140	130	黑
Prawns, . . . . "	150	120	明蝦
Ray, . . . . "	90	80	琵琶
Rock Fish, . . . . "	140	130	石斑







## Portfolio.

## THE KING'S CHRISTMAS.

A LEGEND OF NORWAY.  
(Cohortia E. Brooks, in Scribner.)  
With his hundred Jarks at least  
Held King-Orn his Yule-tide feast,  
Drinking merrily  
Foamed the ale; the din of revels  
Sounded down the long sand levels  
Of the wild North Sea.

Berkses chanted runes and rhymes,  
Sagas of the older times—  
Deeds of force and might,  
Mixed with hymns to martyrs glorious  
And the white Christ, the victorious,  
Born a babe to-night.

Midnight came, and like a spell  
On the hall a silence fell—  
Hushed the Berkses' tale;  
Only the deep ocean thunder,  
And the pine groves rust asunder  
By the Northland gale.

In that silence of the feast  
Rose a white-haired Christian priest,  
Spoke with accents mild:  
"Will not each come offering proffer—  
Each some birthright present offer  
To the new-born Child?"

Up there started Svend the bold,  
Red his shaggy looks as gold,  
Black as night his eye;  
"Lands of Nordenfjeld twice twenty  
Miles, where first grew tall and plenty,  
To the Church give I."

Rundal next, who sailed his crew  
Sea-wolves swam and eagles flew  
Watching for the slain:  
"Gold I give—doubletons an hundred,  
Last year in Seville plundered,  
When we ravaged Spain."

Thus they shouted, each and all,  
Through the long low-raftered hall;  
Each his gift proclaimed:  
Then again the hush unbroken,  
For the King had not yet spoken,  
Nor his offering named.

In a sweet and gentle tone  
Spoke King Orm from his throne:  
"What befits the King?  
Christian priest, I pray thee, tell me,  
That none other may excel me  
In the gift I bring."

In the silence of the feast  
Spoke again the white-haired priest  
Mid the listening throng:  
"Pardon grant, O King, and pity,  
To all men in field or city  
Who have done thee wrong."

"Whose pardoneth his foes,  
On his Lord a gift bestows  
More the land and sea,  
Such a gift—it comes solely  
From a heart that's royal wholly  
With heaven's royalty."

"Be it so," the King replied,  
"All men from this Christmas-tide  
Brothers do I call."  
Through the hall all heads bowed loyal:  
"King, thy gift has proved thee royal;  
Thou surpassest all!"

That sweet Yule-tide gift went forth,  
Bearing through the rugged North  
Blessings far and wide;  
Men grew gentler to each other,  
And each called his neighbor brother  
From that Christmas-tide.

## MIAMI.

BY CARL A. FEILREGG.

"The events I am about to relate occurred many years ago. At that time a good deal of quiet trading was done in the South Seas by some Sydney firms. There was no recognised labor traffic then, although I believe a little kidnapping was carried on by a few semi-piratical rovers. My principals, however, were honest traders and we bartered with the natives for sandal wood, tortoiseshell, or any other articles of commercial value they possessed. I was at the time empurcarg of the 'Currency Lass,' one of the smartest schooners in the trade.

"It is often delightful weather in among the South Sea Islands, sailing on the sleeping Pacific, but it is a treacherous ocean. Give me the honest buffets of the old Atlantic, generally in a bad temper, rather than the sharp stroke that lies, always ready, under the smooth, smiling surface of the Southern Ocean. It is just like a fickle woman—one hour a smooth heaving surface of liquid glass; the next, a white fury of driving foam.

"However, that memorable night was like this one. It was Christmas Eve; a steady breeze filled our sails, and the handy little craft swung over the long regular rollers with as easy a motion as the rocking of a baby's cot. We were all in capital spirits. Trade had been brisk, and we were evidently making a successful voyage; the captain had been in a heavenly temper throughout, and that night he had told us his best yarns. One of the men forward was playing a concertina with the touch of a musician, and as I lay stretched on the companion, lulled by the swinging rock of the vessel, fanned by the balmy breeze, I fell into a pleasant fit of musing. The concertina sounded at intervals, low and dreamily; the musician's thoughts were evidently far away; the helmsman stood almost motionless at his wheel; the mate leaned over the bulwark, gazing idly at the phosphorescent sparkles slipping by the ship's side. It was hard to believe that we should be gliding so idly, so smoothly, so happily to death!

"It came in a moment. There was a sort of half-strangled cry of horror, mingled with the long drawn notes of the concertina; a shock that threw me groping wildly on to the deck; a harsh grinding crash that throbbled through every timber of the vessel. That was all!

"I heard a horror-stricken shout; whose I could not tell.

"My God! it has torn the bottom out of her."

"I was on my feet—that I know. There was a wild tumult. Men cursed and raved, snatching hither and thither without aim or purpose. We should all have kept our heads, I know, but no one on board did. The shock was so utterly unexpected, I knew that I lost my wits. Clinging to a spar in dull stupor, I watched the confusion, and felt the vessel still moving forward, but growing heavier and duller every moment, like some wounded wild animal which yet flies, though sinking with exhaustion as the life blood pours from its veins.

"The boats!"

"The cry roused me. I plunged into a group of men who were busy at one of the boats, making it ready to launch.

"There is water in the other one, lads, sung down the mate's voice. 'You might as well go down now as start without it.' The knot of pale-struck men left the half-lanched boat, and hurried away. I scrambled into it, and with my open knife began hacking at the ropes that held her. It was an act of madness—and I worked like a madman. The ship lurched heavily over—the boat dashed against her side; I worked fiercely. A white face showed at the rigging—a shout, half curse and half cry, rang in my ears, and then my boat was free, and I was clinging to the davits as she drifted astern of the lurching vessel. A moment more, and a hell of shrieks rang in my ears the boat spun furiously round in a sickening vortex, and all was over.

"I searched for oars, but could only find one. My boat drifted among bobbing bits of wreckage, but, although I looked eagerly, I could not see a head. I shouted, and listened. Not an answering cry. I strained my eyes to pierce the luminous darkness of the night, but in vain. I was alone on the sea.

"Despairingly, I abandoned my efforts and crouched in the bottom of the boat. The same dumb stupor seized me, and I lay motionless till roused by the gray light of the coming dawn. Then, I stirred myself and looked round, as the growing light made objects visible. Nothing was in sight, not even a floating spar, only the long regular rollers crested with little foaming wavelets.

"The sun poured its hot beams on my head, and I tore a piece off my trousers leg to shield it. The boat contained neither food nor water, mast, nor sail, only a single oar; and the part of the Pacific in which the reef was situated that had wrecked us was, as far as I knew, without islands, and seldom visited by trading vessels. It seemed certain that I had only exchanged a quick and comparatively easy death for one of prolonged torture.

"As the sun rose higher in the heavens the breeze died quite away, the heat became unbearable, and thirst tormented me. It was then that the whole bitterness of death came upon me, for my senses were keen to feel and suffer, my intellect was unimpaired, and fancy was busy sketching the agonies that awaited me. I hoped for a rapid approach of the delirium which, as I had read, robbed the death to which I appeared doomed of its final terrors.

"So the day passed, and night approached. It was with a feeling of positive delight that I caught myself raving incoherently at intervals; the longed-for madness was approaching. The sense of extreme thirst also was less acute, the nerves were becoming numb. I watched the sun set in an unclouded sky with a feeling of comparative calm, and as the darkness wrapped me round sank into a deep sleep.

"I was rudely awakened. A dash of stinging spray in my face, and a violent grinding thump of my boat, brought me to my senses, and told me that I was wrecked a second time. A hurried glance showed me a dark mass, evidently land, looming near, and that my boat was in a jumble of breakers. It was only a glance I was allowed, for at the same moment a wave seized the boat and flung her broadside on a rock, pitching me over into the boiling surf. I struck out under water, I felt my head emerge; then another roller bearing me quickly forward, and then came a blinding crash and unconsciousness.

## CHAPTER II.

"A vacant wonder was my first sensation—then I became conscious that I lay on soft ground, and that a spray of some broad-leaved creeper kept the sun from my face. A slope of hot, glistening, white sand lay between me and a sheet of dancing blue water, cut off by a line of thundering surf from the ocean. It dawned upon my confused senses that it was among those breakers my boat had been wrecked—a surmise confirmed by fragments lying just above watermark on the beach. But how had I, half drowned and unconscious, struggled up the sand slope to where I was then lying? When I attempted to raise my head I swam and throbbed, and on lifting my hand to it, I found the hand clothed with blood. The problem was insoluble, and as I lay weakly wondering, the pangs of returning thirst made me moan.

"The herbage near me stirred; something was evidently approaching. Probably natives of the island. The leaves above my head were parted, and a pair of bright inquisitive eyes peered through them. I tried to raise myself on my elbow, and with a startled spring the creature jumped out on the sand. I use the term advisedly, for I can find no other. Imagine, if you can, a girl, young, beautifully-shaped, with clear light brown, almost white skin, and clothed only in her long abundant hair, fantastically twined with flowers and bright berries; I lay still, and the beautiful savage timidly approached, holding herself ready for another backward spring. 'That I made a pitiful moan and pointed to my mouth. A look of intelligence passed over her face, and she disappeared.

"It seemed evident that I had been cast away on an island inhabited by father-skinned savages than I had yet seen in my wanderings, and possessing more regular features—the girl was positively lovely. Yet it seemed that her people must be sunk in the lowest depths of savagery, or she would not have been so completely destitute of clothing. Perhaps they were cannibals. Even in that case I reflected that I was hardly fit for cooking in my present condition, and that my cravings for food and drink would at least be satisfied.

"A clear girlish voice, thrilling and sound like the notes of some wild bird song, heralded the return of my beautiful savior, carrying a large bunch of green coconuts. Sliding down upon the sand, she began tearing off the husks rapidly with her well-shaped white teeth, and cracking them with a sharp stone. The cool liquor tasted like nectar, and I sent it through my veins. One after another followed, till my entertainer burst into a strange laugh, mistaking in tone, but hardly human in its articulation. To say that I quothed my craving thirst with the nuts would not be correct, but I dulled its intensity. As I drank, the wild girl watched me with a steady stare of unabashed curiosity. At last repulsion had its effect, and drowsiness overcame me. As I dozed away I heard a cackling murmuring song, in which the cooing notes of the wild pigeon were distinctly traceable.

"When I woke the sun was sinking, and its blinding rays poured under my

each was fringed with coconut palms, and that behind it a green jungle sloped upwards. As I stood I heard the same bird-like song, and at a distance I saw my pretty savage coming along the firm wet sand. She was not alone, for as she tripped along singing, a flight of wild pigeons circled round her head, joining in her sport. As she came near she perceived me. With a startled gesture she stood still, ready for flight. I essayed a smile, and, approaching timidly, showed her a store of nuts, fruits, and roots, where I was standing. Her flight of feathered playmates lit on the sand and watched me doubtfully.

"I was not slow to avail myself of her invitation, and, wondering that she came again unaccompanied by any of her tribe, sat down and ate of the food provided. She shared the repast, throwing fragments to the birds, which approached more closely. In the intervals of eating I tried what few fragments of the Pacific languages I happened to know. She listened with pleased curiosity, and mimicked the tones of my voice, but they evidently conveyed no meaning to her. Then I spoke in English. She seemed equally well pleased, and when the sound of a word struck her fancy, tried to reproduce it. An effort I made to establish communication by signs caused her great amusement, and she burst into her strange unhuman laugh. Then she began to imitate my gestures, evidently without attaching any ideas to them. Was she an idiot? The bright intelligence of her face forbade the supposition. She was a mystery.

"Hunger and thirst being satisfied, there came with returning vigor the desire to explore the strange place on which I was cast away. It was obviously useless to attempt any explanation of my meaning, so I merely rose and walked down to the beach. She followed me, and, as I walked, kept pace with me, tripping merrily, and over and again addressing—I can use no other term—some wild bird in its native note.

"About half-a-mile along the beach brought us to where a little valley pierced the low hill that rose in the interior of the island. A brook ran into the sea at this spot, and following up its course we came to a little flat, overgrown with huge forest trees, the interlacing boughs making a green, cool gloom. Here my companion showed signs of a desire to assume the leadership. Stepping lightly forward, she led the way to a spot where the brook, issuing from the hillside under a very bower, of graceful creepers and ferns, fell in a fairy cascade into the channel it had worn for itself. Here, supporting herself by a supple cane, she climbed lightly up the hillside. I mounted more deliberately, and found myself on a little plateau of dry sand, overhung by two or three projecting rocks. One of these recesses was so thoroughly sheltered as to form a little natural cave, and here a heap of dry grass and leaves seemed to indicate a sleeping place. It surely could not be my guide's home—if so, where were her companions, her tribe? Was she alone? Had I perchance stumbled on the hiding place of the queen of the fairies, driven to exile by the scoffs of an unbelieving world? To test the question, I again tried the language of signs. Pointing to where the sun was fast sinking, I put my hand on my head and feigned sleep. She watched me intently, an intelligent look passed across her features; she laughed her bird-like laugh of triumph, and showed her comprehension of my meaning by throwing herself on the couch of leaves and pretending to slumber. I selected another sheltered nook and lay down to rest.

"The morning sun found me strong again, with the full current of life flowing through my veins. Clambering down the hillside, I bathed in a freshwater pool, and then made my way to the beach. There I found Miami, as I had mentally named her, at play. The morning was fresh, and the breakers rolled in considerable waves on to the beach. With little shrieks of delight, she was running out to meet the coming waves, letting them bear her back to land. As soon as she saw me, she abandoned her pastime, and, flinging her long black hair to the wind, came to greet me. Springing up the bank, she found one of the little hoards of nuts she seemed to have made, squirrel-like, all over the beach. But I had a surprise for her. A match-box in my pocket had preserved some of its contents in a state fit for use. With one of these I lit a fire. At first Miami watched the smoke and flame with curiosity merely; but as I piled on brushwood, and the fire grew fiercer, she exhibited every sign of terror; but this she shrunk to not fear me. Soon she gained confidence, and saw me put some yams into the embers with more curiosity than fear. And when I drew them forth roasted, her astonishments and delight were unbounded.

"Then I started on a tour of exploration, and Miami followed me. It was not a lengthy trip. The island was apparently about four miles in circumference. It contained very little flat ground, the whole interior being occupied by two hills, or rather one split in two by the valley I mentioned previously. From one end to the other there was no sign of human life or habitation, and from the highest point I could reach the most careful scrutiny showed me only a vacant sea, unbroken by a single island.

"Then I went to look for the wreck of my boat—it was strewn in jagged fragments on the beach. The task of building a canoe without tools was hopeless; besides, I had no skill in navigation, and there was no land in sight for which to steer. My doom seemed fixed. I had been saved from a lingering death on the sea, to be doomed to exile on this solitary island. In a fit of despondency, I sat down and hid my face with my hands. There was a light touch on my head, and when I looked up the little savage was stroking my hair caressingly. I saw that her gray eyes were filled with tears. There was at least interest for me in this beautiful wild girl, and her mysterious presence on the desert island.

## CHAPTER III.

"I determined upon piling up materials for a huge signal fire, as the only thing I could do towards bringing about my rescue. Before starting I gave Miami her first lesson in language, touching her, and repeating her name, giving mine also in the same manner. She listened thoughtfully. Presently, as we were climbing the hillside, and I had somewhat distended her, she called 'Harold,' and I instantly stooped and turned to answer to her call. She shouted with delighted laughter; she sang, danced, and flung her arms over her head in picturesque triumph. She had mastered

the idea of articulated speech. After that she eagerly tested her discovery, touching the various objects we encountered, and trying to repeat the names I gave them.

"When I had heaped together a sufficient quantity of dry wood on the top of the highest hill-top, and had provided the means for keeping the fire I had lit constantly burning, I could but abandon myself to the only life possible on that island, collecting stores of food, eating, and sleeping. Such luxuriant abundance of food-producing plants I never saw gathered in one little spot before. Miami seemed to have tasted all, and to know which were wholesome or not. Nuts, berries, roots, pods, were there in endless and lavish profusion. It seemed to be a place exempted from the effect of the stern doom pronounced on man. 'In the event of thy face thou shalt eat bread.' We had but to stretch out our hands, eat, and be filled.

"Perhaps I might have degenerated into a mere animal. Life—mere existence—was so pleasant in that lovely fragment of Paradise. Surely the sun of Eden never shone with a more genial glow, nor could the breezes that blew through its blessed groves have preserved a more unchanging, eternal freshness. But I remained a man, and did not become a brute, because of Miami.

"This extraordinary girl displayed the most marvellous quickness at acquiring the art of speech. In an incredibly short space of time, how long I cannot say, for I had lost all count of days, she could converse intelligibly. And then I had the rare delight of watching a bright human intellect, matured in solitude, and suddenly unlocked by the key of speech; evincing the boundless curiosity of a child, directed by the intelligence of a woman.

"With speech came consciousness. Like our first mother, she sought to be clothed in modesty sprang into existence from the knowledge of shame. Rapidly, as she changed before my eyes, the progress was so unintercepted that it seemed natural. Yet it could not have been very many weeks, certainly not many months, before the frolicsome little savage that brought me nuts and raw roots had become an intelligent and eager girl, drinking in what knowledge I had to impart with insatiable avidity.

"Never shall I forget her horror when, yielding to an irresistible craving for animal food, I caught and killed a plump pigeon. She wept passionately as I cooked the bird, but when I began to eat she broke from me with a shuddering cry and fled into the nearest thicket.

"It was days before I could resume our former intimacy, and only on a promise that I would never again commit an act to which she could not even allude without shuddering. She did not object to my catching fish and eating them, but nothing would induce her to partake of such food.

"But her former relations with the wild denizens of the island were broken. She could no longer throw herself among trees so cool to the wild pigeons, and bring them circling round her, to pluck a tiny berry from between her lips. The wild guile no longer waited fearlessly for her approach on the wet sand, but flew away, screaming harshly.

"Harold, she asked despondently, 'Why is it that, now I have learned to talk to you, they will no longer speak with me?'

"Often I caught her wandering in the cool shade of the few groves of the forest trees in the island, cooing a trembling bird note, and shedding quick tears because her old playmates would neither answer nor come to her call. War and death had entered her paradise, and the sacred friendship of Eden had vanished, never to return.

"I had hoped to get, when she acquired the full power of speech, some explanation of her solitary presence on the island, but I was disappointed. Her remembrance of the past was most vague and confused, and evidently only went a short way back. She could remember that she had been smaller, but always as living in the same manner. She had wandered up and down the island, eating of its fruits and drinking from its streams, playing with the wild birds, and romping with the waves. A great storm remained vividly on her memory, and she also recollected that she had eaten a certain berry which had made her very sick. That was all. She had not the slightest remembrance of any human being till she saw me, unconscious, but alive, lying at the water's edge.

"She was a mystery, and one that I never solved. Perhaps she had been the only survivor of a boat load, as in the old story, and had been cast ashore there, or she might have been a native of the island, but I was with a pang I reflected how little share I had in it. After this she left me more and more. I wandered moodily on the shore, straining my sight over the waves. And I could hear her laugh sometimes in the thickets, and once that strange, musical bird song that I remembered so well, and had not heard for so long.

"So we went on till the end came. One night there arose a terrible storm. So furious a battle of the elements I had never seen. The rain fell in hissing sheets, the lightning in cataracts of violet flame. We crouched, side by side, under the overhanging rock that sheltered us. Presently I missed Miami and her child, and by the flashing lightning I could see that she was making for a shelter at some distance. Why she did this I never could imagine, but as soon as I saw it I rose to follow. Hardly had I got into the open air when a flash of overpowering brilliancy blinded me, while a crashing report shook the solid earth. Even at the moment I was conscious that a strange sound, a soft crushing fall, mingled with Heaven's artillery; and when I could see I looked towards where Miami had gone. A huge rock and a mass of earth covered the spot.

"The storm passed as suddenly as it arose. Almost before I could realise what had happened, the rent clouds allowed the moon to shed a flood of brilliant radiance on the earth, and on the heap of rocks, soil, and broken shrubs that covered my darling and her child.

"Again and again I called her name, but only a night bird answered me. Miami had gone back to her mother, and was hidden for ever in her arms. And the scent of the crushed flowers came more strongly on the damp breeze, as the muffled muttering of the thunder passed away over the dark ocean.

"Next morning deliverance came. The dawn that followed that dreadful night showed another ship on the horizon, evidently standing in to the island. This time I fired the signal lamp, and to make

the idea of articulated speech. After that she eagerly tested her discovery, touching the various objects we encountered, and trying to repeat the names I gave them.

"When I had heaped together a sufficient quantity of dry wood on the top of the highest hill-top, and had provided the means for keeping the fire I had lit constantly burning, I could but abandon myself to the only life possible on that island, collecting stores of food, eating, and sleeping. Such luxuriant abundance of food-producing plants I never saw gathered in one little spot before. Miami seemed to have tasted all, and to know which were wholesome or not. Nuts, berries, roots, pods, were there in endless and lavish profusion. It seemed to be a place exempted from the effect of the stern doom pronounced on man. 'In the event of thy face thou shalt eat bread.' We had but to stretch out our hands, eat, and be filled.

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"It was days before I could resume our former intimacy, and only on a promise that I would never again commit an act to which she could not even allude without shuddering. She did not object to my catching fish and eating them, but nothing would induce her to partake of such food.

"But her former relations with the wild denizens of the island were broken. She could no longer throw herself among trees so cool to the wild pigeons, and bring them circling round her, to pluck a tiny berry from between her lips. The wild guile no longer waited fearlessly for her approach on the wet sand, but flew away, screaming harshly.

"I had hoped to get, when she acquired the full power of speech, some explanation of her solitary presence on the island, but I was disappointed. Her remembrance of the past was most vague and confused, and evidently only went a short way back. She could remember that she had been smaller, but always as living in the same manner. She had wandered up and down the island, eating of its fruits and drinking from its streams, playing with the wild birds, and romping with the waves. A great storm remained vividly on her memory, and she also recollected that she had eaten a certain berry which had made her very sick. That was all. She had not the slightest remembrance of any human being till she saw me, unconscious, but alive, lying at the water's edge.

"She was a mystery, and one that I never solved. Perhaps she had been the only survivor of a boat load, as in the old story, and had been cast ashore there, or she might have been a native of the island, but I was with a pang I reflected how little share I had in it. After this she left me more and more. I wandered moodily on the shore, straining my sight over the waves. And I could hear her laugh sometimes in the thickets, and once that strange, musical bird song that I remembered so well, and had not heard for so long.

"So we went on till the end came. One night there arose a terrible storm. So furious a battle of the elements I had never seen. The rain fell in hissing sheets, the lightning in cataracts of violet flame. We crouched, side by side, under the overhanging rock that sheltered us. Presently I missed Miami and her child, and by the flashing lightning I could see that she was making for a shelter at some distance. Why she did this I never could imagine, but as soon as I saw it I rose to follow. Hardly had I got into the open air when a flash of overpowering brilliancy blinded me, while a crashing report shook the solid earth. Even at the moment I was conscious that a strange sound, a soft crushing fall, mingled with Heaven's artillery; and when I could see I looked towards where Miami had gone. A huge rock and a mass of earth covered the spot.

"The storm passed as suddenly as it arose. Almost before I could realise what had happened, the rent clouds allowed the moon to shed a flood of brilliant radiance on the earth, and on the heap of rocks, soil, and broken shrubs that covered my darling and her child.

"Again and again I called her name, but only a night bird answered me. Miami had gone back to her mother, and was hidden for ever in her arms. And the scent of the crushed flowers came more strongly on the damp breeze, as the muffled muttering of the thunder passed away over the dark ocean.

"Next morning deliverance came. The dawn that followed that dreadful night showed another ship on the horizon, evidently standing in to the island. This time I fired the signal lamp, and to make

certain, at other fires on the beach. My efforts were successful. After some hours the vessel approached close enough to send a boat ashore. The men started at the wild figure that came down to them and waded out into the water.

"There comes Robinson Crusoe, I heard one say to the other. But when I told them who I was—a survivor from the wreck of the 'Currency Lass'—their kindness was as unbounded as their wonder. They soon had me on board the schooner, and the skipper, as he shook hands with me after hearing my tale, said,

"It's Christmas day, friend, and the most fortunate, I reckon, that you have ever had in this world."

"I sat by the fire in a drap while the jolly sailors were making merry in honor of Christmas. They tried to entice me, but soon gave up the attempt. But though I told them about the wreck and the island, I said nothing of Miami.

"The rest is soon told. The schooner was bound to Sydney, and brought in there. My old employers found me work. Since then I have lived the life of ordinary men, and at times I catch myself wondering whether Miami and her beautiful island might not have been part of a pleasant dream."—Written for The Queensland Christian Supplement.

## Dead Letters.

Alexander, Mrs. J., 16, Camp Villas, Colchester.  
Anderson, O., 147, Chesney Street, New York.  
Antoine, F., Grande Maison de Commerce, Paris.  
Bast, Pauline, Singapore.  
Bendall, R., 21, Field Street, Kverton, Liverpool.  
Brown, Mrs. Laygate Hill, S. Shields.  
Bruce, Mrs. C., 45, Moore St., Hendon, Sunderland.  
Buckley, T., 46, Lombard St., Newton Heath, Lancashire.  
Collins, F. C., Post Office, San Francisco.  
Doddrell, Mrs. A., 24, Northumberland Road, Dublin.  
Fenwick, W., Secretary, H. N. Harvey, Deptford.  
Ford, C., Skelton School, Yorkshire.  
Greatest, Chas., & Son, Wausau.  
Grey, Mrs. 20, St. Paul's Square, Southsea.  
Hinton, V., 66, Papineau Road, Montreal.  
Hunter, Mrs. E. J., 12, Fleetwood St., Belfast.  
Kerr, J., 3, Sir Michael St., Greenock.  
Lapham, Mrs. T., 33, Pleasant St., Dublin.  
Low, Mrs. W., 6, Oriol Terrace, Homerton, London.  
Lowe, S. S., Post Office, Saigon.  
Main, Miss Fanny, Stonnington, Conn., U.S.A.  
Mascarenhas, J., 19, Native Town, Kolo.  
Milner, J. E., 129, Warren Street, South, Liverpool.  
Rasmussen, N. O., Denmark.  
Robinson, J. S., Sydney.  
Sergeant, Mrs. H. A., 21, Orange Street, St. Pauls, Bristol, (Registered).  
Sinning, O. A., Mfchaelson, bei Mfchael, aungen, Hesse, Germany.  
Sturrock, Miss, care of Mrs. Passmore, Gresham Road, Staines.  
Sweetser, Mrs. C. W., Hull, Yorkshire.  
Thomas, Mrs. W., 837, Clay Street, Oakland, Cal.  
Wai Ashau, Hongkong.  
Webster, R. P., Harbour Office, Hongkong.  
Wilson, Mrs. Rose, 8, Union Terrace, Kverton, Liverpool.

The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addresses cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers.

General Post Office, Hongkong, 8th February, 1878.

## Miscellaneous.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Egiles writes in the 'Australasian':—I am told that there is an order in the colonies from the British Government for £150,000 worth of timber to be used in the erection of barracks at Port Said—the Mediterranean mouth of the Suez Canal. This looks like business. The order is a conditional one as to price, and I presume is for red gum or jarrah, as soft wood could be obtained at some nearer point. The significance of the order is that it indicates British military occupation of at least a portion of Egypt.

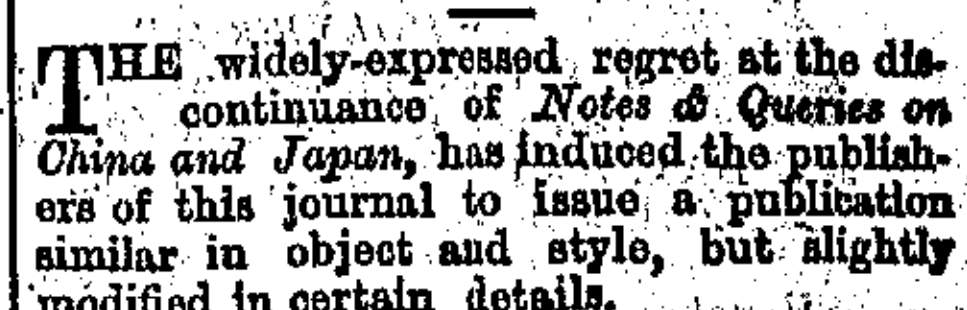
THE LANCET, discussing "The Drink Question," gives the following formal judgment:—Alcohol in any shape or form should never be taken except on medical advice, and, preferably, at only one meal in the day. The habit of drinking in the forenoon is pernicious in the extreme, and in our opinion wine or beer is best avoided at luncheon. In quality there are two things to be considered, combination and dilution of the alcohol, and digestibility of the liquor. That natural light wines and light ales are better, when they do not disturb digestion by their other ingredients, than alcohol everyone will admit, and, where these disagree, recourse must be had to stronger liquor diluted. In the opinion of many foreign authorities much of the evil of drinking in England is due to the fiery and potent nature of our habitual drinks. As to quantity, it is far more difficult to lay down any rule, for that which may be taken with benefit by one person, or at one time, may injure at another. The quantity which is usually taken at a dinner party would, if taken habitually, be undoubtedly excess. For young and active men a glass of beer, or one or two glasses of ale, at dinner is, we believe, an ample supply; while men of middle age may with advantage "stop at the third glass" of ale, sherry, or port, and fear no ill result. But beyond such general injunctions the infinite variety of constitution, habit, and digestion would make any detailed prescription worthless. The ultimate test in every case must be experience, and until men have enough moral control and discretion to limit their drinking to that which they absolutely require, all direction and rebuke will be thrown away.

"BEEZLEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen; I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may truly be afflicted. I am, Sir, yours truly, HARRY CLARK.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."—(1869.)

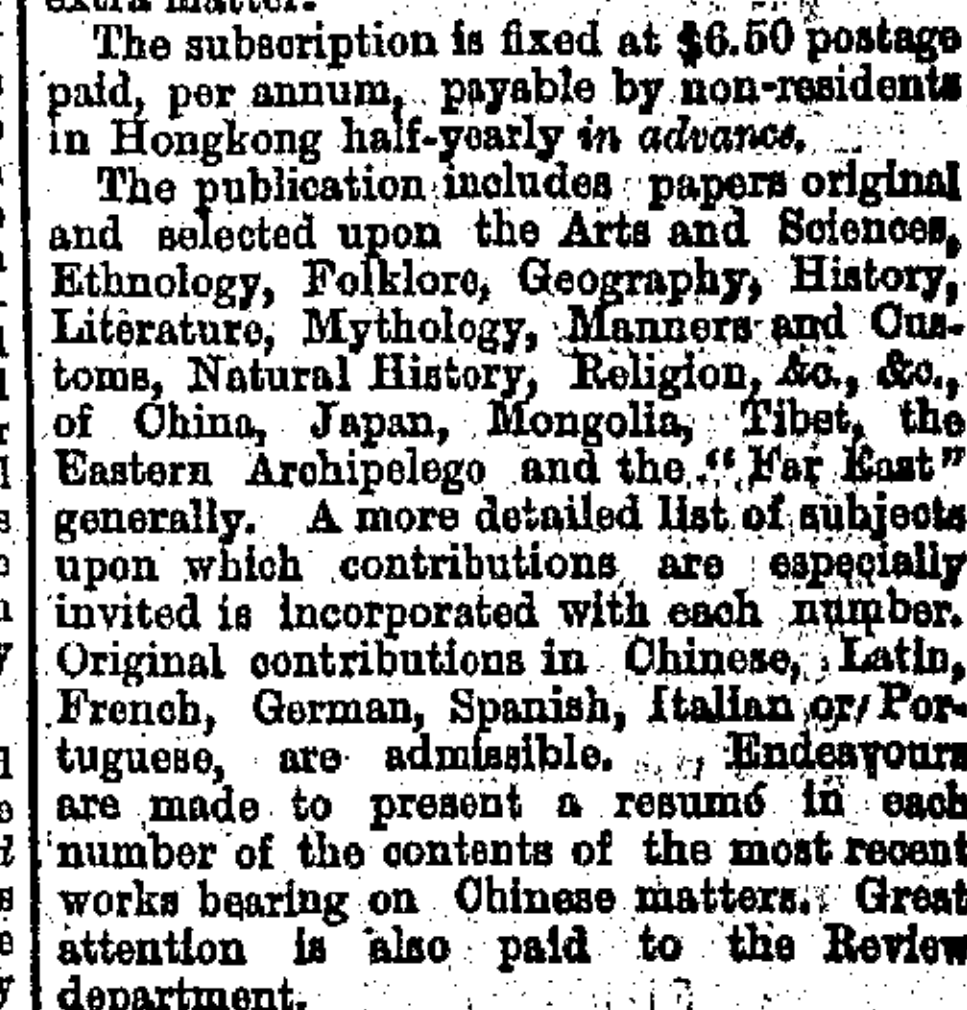


## Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

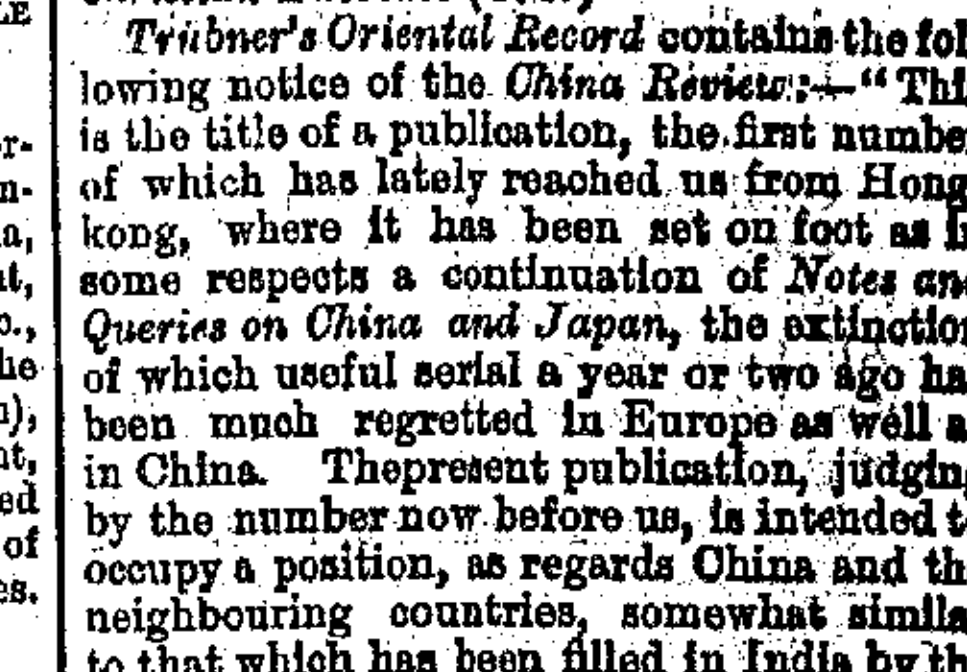


THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such

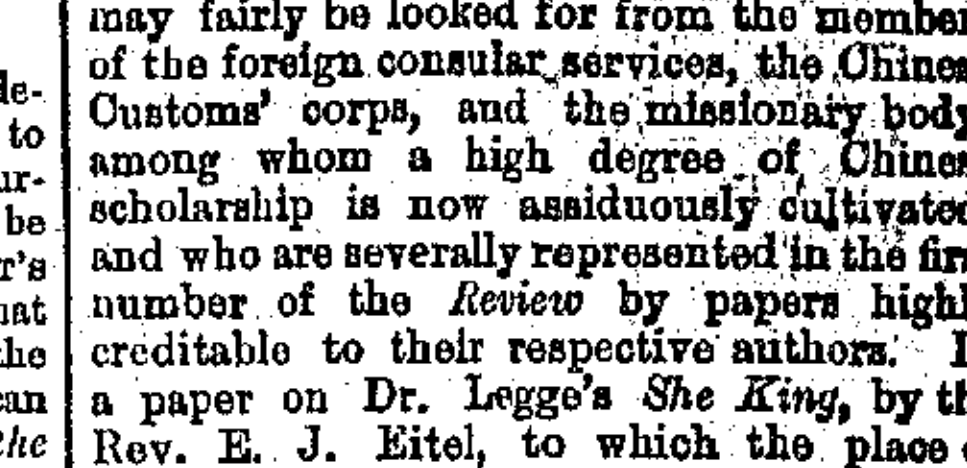


Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

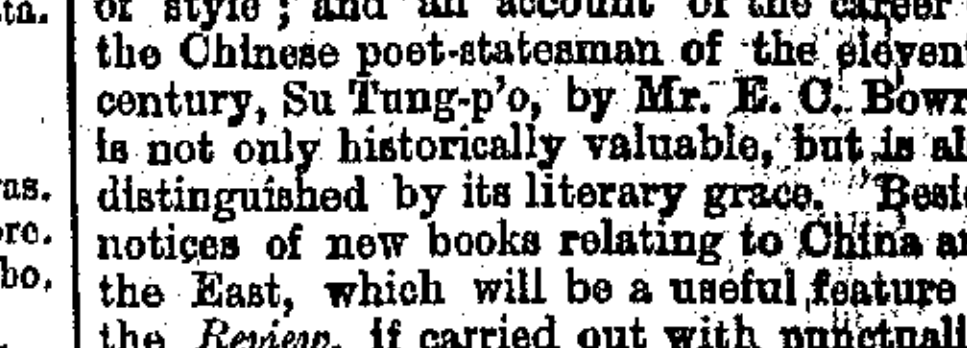
The *China Review* for July and August 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising *Review*. It is a sixtieth, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.)



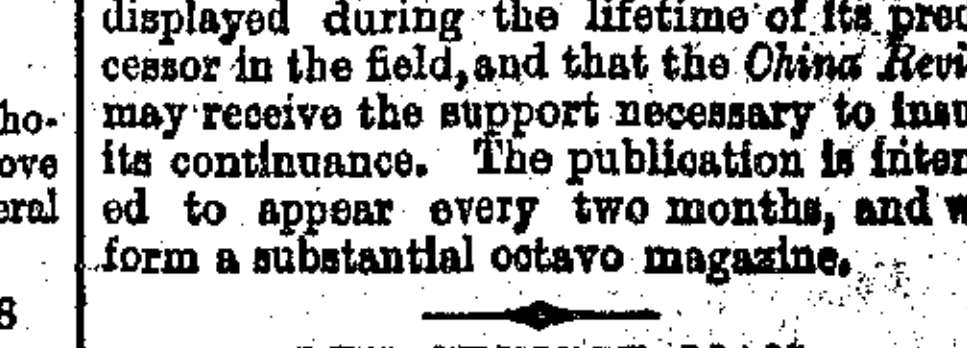
*Calcutta Review.* The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest



honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style, and on account of the brevity



and detail, we are glad to notice that the "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contribution on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was



This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Five Dollars* per annum delivered in Hong Kong.

song, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents  
cluding postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper  
issued under purely native direction.  
The editorial department is conducted  
by Mr Chnn Ayn, whose experience  
and competence have already been most  
demonstrated. The chief support of  
the paper is of course derived from the  
community, amongst whom also are to  
be found the guarantors and security  
necessary to place it on a business  
legal footing.

The proprietors, basing their estimate

upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an efficient circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to ad-

tiers are therefore unusually great, as the foreign community generally will do it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains editorial with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

**GEO. MURRAY BAIN**  
Vice-Mast. Canton

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## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT.)

The Steamship "HOLYROOD" J. Peters, Master, will be dispatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 11th Instant, at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to STEPHENSON & Co., Hongkong, February 9, 1878. fcll

## FOR VICTORIA (V. I.)

The 41 American 3-m. Schooner "MIGNON" Capt. SOUTER, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch as above. For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co., Hongkong, February 9, 1878. fcll

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

GERMAN BARQUE FELIX MENDELSSOHN, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under- signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. MELOHRS & Co., Agents, Hongkong, February 9, 1878. fcll

## FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by Lieut.-Col. SHEERVINTON, A.C.G., to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence "Craigelachie,"

## MONDAY,

the 18th February, 1878, at Noon.—The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Drawing-room Chairs, Couches, Mirrors, Side Tables, Pictures, Whatnots, Lamps, &c. Dining Table and Chairs, Sideboards, Crockery, Glass-ware and Electro-plated Ware, &c. Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Toilet Glasses, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., &c.

A Semi-grand PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD. A collection of Choice Plants in Pots. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sedan Chairs, &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued. Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. Hongkong, February 9, 1878. fcll

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

QUICKSTAR, American barque, Captain Barnaby, Captain. Tuxia, German brig, Captain Kaemena. Melchers & Co. ASSENITE, British barque, Captain Congdon, Order. MARIS, German barque, Captain Hunderdadt, Wieler & Co. ARSVILL, British steamer, Captain D. Scott, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8, Felix Mendelssohn, Ger. barque, 921, T. Barber, London Aug. 19, General. Melchers & Co. Feb. 8, Dale, British steamer, 645, J. Thompson, Haiphong Feb. 4, and Holbow 6, Bida.—YUEN FAT HONG. Feb. 9, Ceylon, American barque, 681, Edward Kelly, Kobe Jan. 30, Rice.—CHINESE. Feb. 9, Ajax, British steamer, 1524, A. Kidd, Liverpool, via ports of call, and Singapore Feb. 1, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Feb. 9, Rajamattianur, Brit. steamer, 933, G. F. Hopkins, Haiphong Feb. 6, Rice.—YUEN FAT HONG. Feb. 9, Madeline, French barque, 416, Pateau, Saigon Jan. 24, General.—CARLO-WITZ & Co. Feb. 9, Sun-ke, Chinese R. C., from a cruise.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9, H.M.S. Lapwing, for a cruise. 9, Calidra, for Shanghai.

## CLEARED.

Ajax, for Shanghai. Conquest, for Holbow. Abeyah, for Manila. St. Ideo, for Tourn.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED. Feb. 9, Dale, from Haiphong and Holbow, 6 Chinese. Feb. 9, Ajax, from Straits, 72 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German barque Felix Mendelssohn reports: Passed line 4th Oct., Cape of Good Hope on the 10th Nov., and had safely winds of Cape. Made casting in lat. 60 S., Timor on 12th Dec. Passed Gholo Strait on 16th Jan. and had calm and strong current from the southerly. In China Sea strong N.E. winds from lat. 8 to 8 North, and from thence light easterly winds. Passed Ballingong on 5th Feb. and had much rain and strong breeze with fog to Hongkong.

The British steamer Dale reports: Strong monsoon throughout with heavy sea and very thick fog. Vessels in Haiphong—S. S. Taiwan, Rajamattianur, and West Stanley. The American barque Ceylon reports: Very rough weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer Ajax reports: From Singapore fresh N.E. monsoon and thick cloudy weather. The British steamer Rajamattianur reports: Strong monsoon with heavy sea and dense fog throughout. Left the Straits, West Stanley and Taiwan, and the British ship, in port. Spoke the S. S. West Stanley on 5th Feb. and had much rain and strong breeze with fog to Hongkong.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—Per Ajax, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 11th inst.

For HAIPHONG AND HANOI.—Per Holyrood, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 11th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND CALCUTTA.—Per Argyl and Arratoon Apar, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 14th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.—Per Bertha, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 23rd inst. Private ship rates. Correspondence for New Zealand, Tasmania, and Adelaide can be sent.

For SAIGON.—Per Mithras, is postponed till further notice.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Dwyer, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. PETER'S SHAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Tenders Close.

Tenders for Docking, &c., of the Ship Titan, will be received by the Agents up to Noon.

## Shipping.

8 p.m.—Holyrood leaves for Haiphong. Goods per Calidra undelivered after this date subject to rent.

## Amusement.

9 p.m.—Amateur Theatrical Performance at the City Hall.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

## A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS

OF DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

## MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 9.40 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1878.

BETTER times appear to be in store for the newspapers. It is asserted in the literary gossip of the London papers that the Pope has addressed a letter to the editor of the United Catholic, assigning St. Francis of Sales to journalists as their patron saint and protector. We are delighted ourselves, and we are sure other journalists will share our joy, that to counter-balance the traditional imp, or "P.D.," we have last week assigned, no doubt of creditable standing, who will make it his special business to keep watch and ward over newspaper men. It is with grief we confess they require a guardian angel of some sort. Not that the services of St. Francis will be much needed in this part of the world; but in Fleet Street, and other great journalistic centres the saint will find plenty of opportunity for displaying his energies as a guardian, especially towards the small hours of the morning. It would be more satisfactory if we knew something about St. Francis de Sales, but the biographical dictionaries seem to be unaccountably silent in regard to him. On one other point we also feel slightly troubled. The paragraph merely asserts that the saint in question has been assigned to journalists as their patron and protector; nothing is said as to whether St. Francis wishes to be so consulted in the matter, and one can hardly disfigure his mind of a fear that the new duties may not be altogether agreeable to the saint, and he may pointblank refuse to take under his charge such an opinionated and obstreperous set of men as public journalists. The Pope is also, we are told, about to issue a pontifical brief confirming the decree appointing St. Francis a Doctor of the Church. Whether this degree is to be conferred on the sainted delinquent as an encouragement in

his new duties, or to give him a better standing in the eyes of those over whom he is to exercise his patronage and protection, we are unable to decide; but, so far as we are able to judge from our humble point of view, the degree of Doctor of Literature would have been more appropriate to the occasion.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE cases at the Police Court to-day were of little public interest.

H. M. S. Lapwing went out on a trial trip this morning, returning between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon.

We are requested to state that the Rev. J. Shone, LL.D., Chaplain of H.M.S. Tamar, will preach at St. Peter's Church to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

We understand that the old steamer Bonbay will change hands shortly after her arrival from Yokohama, Mr. Kwok Acheong having purchased her.

The drummers and pipers of H. M.'s 74th Regiment played the retreat through the Streets this evening. We understand this will be done every evening in future.

A CORRESPONDENT writes complaining that native women, with characters, he presumes, beyond question, were admitted to the gallery of the City Hall Theatre at the performance on Thursday evening last.

No telegrams have reached us from Reuter since Thursday, but it is satisfactory to learn that a private telegram is in town reporting a more peaceful aspect of affairs in Europe. It seems a little strange that Reuter, like the proverbial policeman, is generally "somewhere else" when wanted.

The German barque Felix Mendelssohn reports vessels spoken—Jan. 12th, Bertha Marian of Liverpool, from London bound to Japan, 168 days out, in Pitt's Passage; Dec. 11th, Agnes Muir of Glasgow, from London bound to Shanghai, 97 days out, off Dama Isle.

A CRICKET match was played to-day between an eleven of the Army and Navy and eleven of H. C. O. Club. As will be seen by the scoring, which we give below, the Club won by 25 in one innings. Mr. A. E. Travers put together 62 runs, and was then bowled by Green; while Mr. H. R. Kelham (of the 74th Regt.) made a very creditable score (51) for the Army.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

A. Barry, R.N., b. Travers, ..... 8

M. Saunders, R.A., b. Hynes, ..... 2

H. R. Kelham, 74th Regt., b. Travers, ..... 51

A. B. Henegge, 74th Regt., b. Grant, ..... 0

T. Maclean, R.N., b. Grant, ..... 8

J. P. Pearce, R.N., b. Travers, ..... 1

J. H. Green, 74th Regt., b. Travers, ..... 0

F. O. Pike, R.N., c. Darby, b. Hynes, ..... 13

V. S. Kays, 74th Regt., run out Johnson, 2

P. V. Rashleigh, R.N., b. Travers, ..... 0

C. O. Cavendish, 74th Regt., not out, ..... 5

Extras, ..... 25

Total, ..... 115

## CLUB.

W. Hynes, run not out, ..... 10

D. O. Travers, b. Green, ..... 16

W. Dunman, c. Henegge, b. Green, ..... 21

G. F. Johnson, b. Green, ..... 0

A. E. Travers, b. Green, ..... 62

W. H. Darby, b. Pearce, ..... 11

A. B. Blair, c. Green, ..... 1

R. G. Alford, c. Pearce, b. Green, ..... 8

S. Hughes, c. Maclean, b. Green, ..... 8

D. B. Grant, not out, ..... 0

G. P. Rickard, c. Cavendish, b. Pearce, ..... 7

Extras, ..... 7

Total, ..... 140

## DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

## IMPORTANT SPEECH BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON EDUCATION.

This afternoon, at 3 p.m., a public distribution of prizes to the pupils at St. Joseph's College was made by His Excellency the Governor at that institution. Among the residents present were Mr. Justice Snowden, Hon. J. M. Price, Hon. C. C. Smith, Mr. C. V. Creagh, A.D.C., Mr. A. Lister, Mr. Bonlonze, Mr. Du Poncey, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Ng Choy, Very Rev. Father Lemonnier, Mr. J. J. Dos Remedios, Mr. G. Sharp, Dr. O'Brien, Mr. McNamara, Colonel Moore, Mr. Barretto, Mr. Wodehouse, Father Burghignoni, Dr. Clouth, Mr. D'Almada, Mr. and Mrs. Jore, Mr. Mossop, Mr. and Mrs. Remedios and many relations and friends of the scholars. During the proceedings some very excellent instrumental music was discoursed by a number of amateur performers. The room was also very prettily decorated. His Excellency arrived about 3 p.m., and was received with the strains of the national anthem. Immediately His Excellency had taken his seat one of the scholars came forward and read the following address, in a very clear and creditable manner:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We approach you with the respect due to your high position, and we are glad to find that you did not allow any other engagement to stand in the way of your coming on such an auspicious occasion to distribute the prizes. We should be sorry to be thought backward in expressing great delight with your visit and in welcoming you as the Head of His Majesty's Government to our school. We beg leave to acquaint you, that five of our scholars have lately succeeded in

procuring situations, in mercantile houses. We have no doubt that they will be shortly trained up to execute any orders committed to their charge in a speedy and satisfactory manner. We can speak of them in terms of gratulation and we feel persuaded that they will study very closely and sedulously the interests of their employers. We wish we could say as much for many scholars who, when they could be employed in the Colony, were removed from the school before they could acquire a thorough knowledge of the subjects in which they were being instructed, and before they could be expected to derive a lasting benefit from their training. We earnestly hope that our parents will kindly permit us to add some years to the term of our scholastic engagements, and we do not think the time will be found to have been lost when we take our places in business houses. We are deeply indebted to His Lordship the Bishop for the untiring interest he has shown in the work of the school, and for his kindness in affording us the means of Education. We are grateful to our masters who, with their usual kindness, have been endeavoring not merely to instruct the mind but also to form the character, and to give a right direction to our best energies. That we are as much improved as we might have been, we hardly venture to say, that our parents will discern some progress in our studies we think we have some reason to hope. Among the various occupations in which we have this year been engaged, we think Mathematics has afforded us the highest enjoyment. There is certainly about all its conclusions, such a pleasure in tracing both backwards and forwards the various processes of reasoning by which the results are ascertained. The system which your Excellency has established of open competition for appointments in the Civil Service is to our humble thinking, an excellent means of securing valuable advantages, inasmuch as it fosters energy and assiduity on our part by encouraging us to prosecute our studies with unremitting attention. We now begin to feel not only the necessity of getting education but also of turning it to some profitable account. It is certainly a source of very great comfort and pleasure to look forward to the time when we shall be able to obtain appointments in the Civil Service of Hongkong. We feel that any attempt on our part to thank your Excellency for presiding, and to acknowledge in a fitting manner, the courtesy and benevolence of the Ladies and Gentlemen must be unsuccessful, and by very far all short of our feelings. We cannot however let the occasion pass by without tendering you the expression of our unqualified sense of the kindly patronage with which we have been favored. To you gentlemen we are deeply grateful for your kindness in coming forward so handsomely and presenting us with prizes. We indulge the hope that we shall at a later period be less undeserving of your large-heartedness.

## J. M. REMEDIOS.

C. A. JAVES.

F. H. FIGUEROA.

A. M. REMEDIOS.

H. CARVALHO.

P. XAVIER.

J. E. XAVIER.

A. F. DA COSTA.

His Excellency: I shall like to say to my young friends that I have heard with very great interest their business-like and practical address.

Bishop Raimondi then said:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I have been desired by the Brother Director to say a few words on the nature and state of these schools. As I have done the same when desired by the Sisters, I cannot deny it to the Brothers. First of all I have to thank your Excellency not only in my own name, not only in the name of the Catholics of Hongkong for having honored with your attendance this Catholic School. These schools which come under the name of St. Joseph's College are particularly for Europeans and the tuition given in them is purely commercial. Languages of English, Portuguese, French, Chinese are taught here, of course with writing, reading, grammar, composition, besides geography, history, arithmetic, algebra, geometry and book-keeping. To these will be added this year some lessons in chemistry, but of the four mentioned languages only English is obligatory; the others are free, but the Brothers have the intention to have this year Chinese obligatory, at least for the younger classes, which I think is a very good thing. Formerly the schools for European boys were kept at St. Saviour's, and were under the immediate direction and management of the Fathers, but since the arrival of these excellent teachers, we entirely intrusted them with full direction and management of the boys' school; the Bishop, whose name I think is known to you, having nothing to do with them, but to extend a kind patronage over them, as it is his duty with every school which is carried on on strictly Catholic principles. The Christian Brothers have their own method of teaching, and the experience of centuries, they have an excellent set of books of their own adapted to the different capacities of the divers ages of the boys, and it would have been a great mistake had I to interfere with the management of the schools. Moreover the Chinese Brothers enjoy the confidence of all Catholic families in the whole world; they are not men of to-day. They belong to a society 12,000 men strong, all from the first to the last engaged in imparting education; nobody can be admitted into it before he proves to have aptitude for teaching; they are formed up to it, they have no other engagement except educating youth, they confer together the experience of centuries from the different parts of the world. The Christian Brothers who direct these schools belong to the society whose members have lately completely defeated the municipal schools of Paris, who are receiving great praises in Ireland, to whom the English Government has entrusted schools in London, who have the most flourishing educational establishments in the United States, and from Egypt up here to Hongkong at every port you meet them and their excellent schools, at Alexandria, Cairo, Zealand, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Saigon, and even in Hongkong. You had for a year a testimony of their ability in educating youth in the City Hall, which has been designed and built under the direction of a pupil of the Christian Brothers. Public examinations have been held at the end of the year, notice has been given to the public by the Press. The doors were open and every corner was welcomed. The examinations were men of high standard among whom were a representative of a foreign

nation a gentleman who has left Hongkong for Europe there to direct one of the best Colleges, and a barrister who, I can assure you, tested the boys thoroughly in the facts of education and cross-examined them as he would have cross-examined a witness in the Court. Mr. Francis whom I am glad to see here present will corroborate my statement. We have been quite satisfied with the result, as on the same occasion with some dialogues and recitations in English which were applauded and enjoyed by their happy parents and friends who were present in no less number than 200. Private examinations were often carried on either by the Brothers or by occasional visitors, who in good number and different nationalities come to visit the Christian Brothers school. It is one of the principles of the school that the door here during the time of the schools is always opened to every one who wants to visit the school and to see what is going on. Everyone both officers of the Government or merchants and my great friends, the representatives of the Press, will always be welcome at any time they should like to honour the school with a visit. Twofold is the object kept in view by the Director of the school and both have been answered—to educate the mind and the heart of the youth, as one cannot be separate from the other; to cultivate their mind by sound knowledge to qualify them for situations, and to adorn their heart with virtuous habits. That the pupils of these schools are quite up to the mark with concern to what they call secular knowledge it is proved by the facility with which they are getting situations; out of 25 who were in the superior class not less than 8 got good situations last year, and some of them by competitive examinations, which we think it is a very good system. There were three of this school against five and more of the other school, and out of three situations for which they were competing, and three pupils got two and the other five only one. The first situation was got by one of this College. Now I would say the pupils get situations too easily, and I pity my friend, Brother Bernard, the teacher of the superior class, who has to see in a few months, his pupils changed, as every month there is one of his pupils, who comes to him in a very good spirit with a big hat in his hands telling him "Brother I got a situation." With regard to the moral and religious principles without which no one can proceed to be a useful member of the society, the boys here are educated in the principles of the Catholic Church. The name of our Creator and our Redeemer can be pronounced at any moment; it is read in the books, is mentioned in the explanation given to the master. Here the Catholics are at home and there is no need to make abstracts from the book the pupils learn not only the name and the meaning of secular objects but also of religious knowledge, which forms a substantial part of the language.

No wonder, therefore, if these schools are prospering and if the Roman Catholics with their good common sense favour them when I say that these schools are favoured by the Catholics, I assert a truth grounded on facts and not on a mere assertion. When the Christian Brothers arrived in Hongkong a little more than two years ago at the middle of November, 1876, they found in the school 70 boys; six months after St. Saviour's was not able to contain them as there were 120; we got this house in June, 1876, and now one year and a half since we have a necessary and have been already engaged to the European pupils being more than 200. To the European school will be added a school for Chinese learning English, and we have no doubt at the end of this year the pupils of the Christian Brothers will not be far from 300. The list of the prizes will be the names of their givers will also convince you of the favour and esteem in which the Catholic Schools are held in Hongkong. We can assure that out of one hundred Catholic families in Hongkong not less than ninety are sending their children to our schools. We have the consciousness of having done our work with success. The Chinese and the Portuguese are the communities for which an educationalist can work, as they can be considered as settled in Hongkong. If the excellent St. Paul's College has provided good Chinese interpreters and clerks, the Roman Catholic Schools have made of hundreds of young Portuguese, good faithful members of society. The great work which was proclaimed by the late Governors and the press of Hongkong of having the English language widely spread and spoken even by those who were not English born, has been answered as far as we are concerned. More than 200 young Portuguese have been prepared in a few years, able to speak English. In every Government office of Hongkong, on all the Coasts, and in the Philippine Islands, you will find some of these Portuguese young men doing their work with the greatest satisfaction of their superiors. We can give several cases in which young men are able, thanks to the education received in our school, to support their old mothers and a large number of brothers and sisters. We have the consciousness of having done our duty. We could have done more had we had more money, but we are sure we have done the utmost out of the little which we had. Please continue your patronage and I assure you that these schools will prosper. It is not myself who says so, it is a great authority for Hongkong, Sir Arthur Kennedy, who when he addressed the boys at St. Saviour in 1872, said that from what he knew of the perseverance of those interested with the instruction of the youngsters, he was sure that these schools would long live. I have said enough.

Mr. J. J. Francis then detailed at considerable length the satisfactory results of an examination he and Mr. Boulouze, acting Consul for France, had made of the scholars, and said he was astonished to find at the recent examination of the Central School that only forty or fifty of the Chinese youths receiving instruction there were being taught English, or able to speak the language to any extent. He was under the impression previously that every Chinese boy who went there was taught English, and he was much surprised to find that that was not the case. The Christian Brothers had, he thought, done well in giving so much attention to instruction in English; and the success of the pupils in obtaining situations, and the positions they held in commercial offices, here, were matters which demonstrated the wisdom, efficiency and completeness of the system of education they were pursuing. His Excellency had referred at the Central School and on other occasions to the perfect impartiality with which the English Government treated all classes and denominations of its subjects. He certainly thought it ought to be said that the Catholics of Hongkong would never ask from His Excellency, would never expect from His Excellency, and never dream of expecting from his Government anything but the most perfect

impartiality and fair play. They would neither ask nor expect any favour whatever from His Excellency because he happened to be a Catholic; all they desired and expected was fair play and impartiality. They had to meet with a certain amount of prejudice and ignorance, but the Catholics of Hongkong had this advantage—they did not see a Jesuit beside every man who held opposite religious views to their own, nor did they anticipate a gunpowder plot when getting in a fresh lot of posts. They experienced opposition not from a lack of good will, nor did he like to use the word prejudice, but from a pre-judgment or something of that sort, there was a feeling hostile to Catholics, not perhaps individually, but as a body. That feeling was almost inevitable in Englishmen, not Catholics. He had, however, spoken to missionaries, Germans, Spaniards, and members of other nationalities, and they had all joined in asserting that nowhere, under no Government were they so well treated, and felt so well assured freedom and non-interference on the part of the Government in the discharge of their legitimate functions, as under the English Government. It was greatly to the credit of the English Government that that assurance should prevail; it had always prevailed in the Government of the Colonies as well as in the Government at Home, and he had no doubt it would prevail in the Government of this Colony.

His Excellency then said: My Lord, ladies and gentlemen; I might perhaps venture on behalf of those I see around me to congratulate the Director and Christian Brothers who conduct this school upon the increasing number of pupils, that His Lordship has referred to, and on the satisfactory results of the examination as described by Mr. Francis. It is much to the credit of the managers and conductors of this school that the number of pupils has increased so largely that the house in which we are this moment assembled is, I believe, too small for the number of pupils, and that this increase has been so extensive with an increase also in the number of English teachers. I am not mistaken there are now five English teachers, that five gentlemen natives of Great Britain or Ireland, trained as teachers, now engaged in instructing the youth of this school, and in addition to these five I believe there are two brothers from France, making altogether seven European teachers. His Lordship referred to what Sir Arthur Kennedy said about the teaching of English in Hongkong, and Mr. Francis has also touched on the same question, which is undoubtedly one of the utmost importance. Not long since one of the most eminent statesmen in England, who had the advantage of being at one time Minister of Education and at another time one of the Ministers for the Colonies, my friend Mr. Forster, Member for Bradford, in making a remarkable speech upon the Colonial Empire of England he said—and he told us that he was only repeating a truism—that in the Government of the Colonial Empire of England, the first duty of colonial Governments was to impose the language of England upon the British colonies. Over and over again we have been told, and I heard it from an authority the other day to whose practical opinion I attach some weight, that in this respect the English Government is supposed, and rightly, to imitate the ancient Government of Rome, and wherever it goes through the world it imposes its civilization and its language. Is that the case in Hongkong? Recently no doubt it has come to our knowledge that the amount of English taught in this Colony is not as great as it should be. Now we might fairly ask ourselves what has been the effect upon the commerce of Hongkong of all our schools, whether Government schools or private schools, and what has been the effect upon the political relations of this Colony with the great empire to which we are attached? With respect to the question of commerce, my friend opposite to me, who conducts one of the largest banking establishments in the East, and other gentlemen whom I see around me, the Postmaster General, the heads of other departments where business is transacted, they must all look to obtain a certain number of clerks, and where are they to get these clerks? If you get them from England you get a very expensive although no doubt a very good material, but if you train your Chinese youth and Portuguese youth to a knowledge of English, then you get for mercantile and official departments a class of men well fitted to discharge the duties of clerks. In this Colony we have two prominent classes of settlers among the inhabitants—the Chinese and the Portuguese. All the others come here but to go away; the Chinese remain, and the Portuguese remain. You have heard it said that only about forty or fifty—I think the actual numbers given to me by Mr. Stewart was fifty or sixty—of the Chinese boys being educated in the Central School last year spoke English and that imperfectly. It now becomes an interesting question for us to ascertain what about the Portuguese? I asked His Lordship when I came in this morning what was the number of Portuguese in the school and what number left the school able to speak English. He answered, first, that there cannot be far short of 200 Portuguese trained in the school, and that all these, practically speaking, were able to speak English more or less, and we have heard from Mr. Francis the amount of English which they learn in this school. Now here we see a remarkable contrast. It is quite impossible for me as the head of the Government to overlook this. My duty is to encourage an English speaking community, and therefore I say that the fact I have now mentioned is quite enough to induce me to give whatever encouragement I can to this institution in which we are now met. It is true, as has been said, I think by Mr. Francis, that no Government aid is given to this institution. With respect to that I make no remark now, but I must say that looking to what it has done for the objects of the British Government in this Colony, which His Lordship and Brothers are promoting in this institution, I do hope that some means will be found to place this educational establishment in such a position that it can receive the countenance and support of the Government, and more than that; I should like to see no Government school whatever in this Colony in which the children are not taught English, and no Government help given to any school in which the aim of the teachers should not be that the children on leaving that school should be able to speak English. We must, as practical men, put that before us; and it was only this very morning in an interview I had with Mr. Stewart, who is at the head of our Government educational system, I told him, what I was bound